VOL. XXX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1862.

NO. 8.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

We should be glad to obtain more such meteorological tables as that furnished us by Geo. E. of observations in different parts of the State. us the greatest crop at the least expense. Careful observations of the kind recorded and published afford excellent data for comparison, sections will be corroborative of observations of a ments in the last Boston Cultivator, from which different character. It is not the fact by any means, that we have the same amount of temments, that we have the same amount of temments with artificial manures as a top dressing

the means of comparison between different loca- weighed, and the following are the results: tions. We received at the same time with Mr. Plot. Bracket's table, the Rural New Yorker of the No. 1. No manure, 18th inst., containing a similar table of observations made at the University of Rochester, by C.

Not let us note some of the results and ascertain, if possible, the difference of climate between Rochester, N. Y., and Belfast, Me. Rochester is in latitude 43° 8', and longitude 77° 51'. Belfast is in latitude 44° 23', longitude 69° 8', west. Rochester is in the interior, and 516 feet above the sea. Belfast is near the seaboard. Its height above the sea we do not know. (The height of the tides will give it, we suppose.)

some difference in favor of Rochester.

The mean temperature of Rochester in 1860, was 48° 19—that of Belfast in 1860 was 33° 7, making a difference of five degrees and 1960 was 1960 twelve-hundredths-or in other words, Belfast Knowing from previous experience that in makwas that amount colder. In 1861, the mean ing such experiments it is not easy to get land of temperature of Rochester was 47° 16. That of even quality, we left three plots without manure Belfast 42° 7, making a difference of five degrees and nine-tenths. It seems, however, that in Rochester the year 1860 was one degree and

We have not time to follow out the comparative differences, which are interesting. May of 1861 was not much warmer in Belfast than April dinarily even, and which had been previously was in Rochester. But the next month (June) ble, and shows how careful we should be in drawwas five degrees warmer in Rochester. The au- ing conclusions from the results obtained from a tumnal months were a little warmer in Rochessingle year's experiment.

We put the results on record, however, and tumnal months were a little wallet the themometer than in Belfast. The range of the themometer during the year 1860 in Rochester, was 109.

We put the results on record, however, and shall not attempt to draw any conclusions from them, intending to repeat the experiments next

Agricultural Statistics of Maine.

Washburn, a comparative statement showing the were dressed with ammonia gave a very much great Agricultural Products of Maine in the years 1850 the U. S. Marshal, and compiled by Mr. P. from seen in the much darker color of the grass, and b the abstracts of Agriculture prepared by Mr. the middle of June the outside line of plot No. 11 Kennedy, the Superintennent of the Census:

	2000.	
Square miles of Territo	лу, 31,	,776
Population,	583,190	628,2
Increase in 10 years,		45,0
Population per square i	mile, 1,836	1,9
Ratio of increase per so	uare mile,	1
Ratio of increase in 10	years,	7
Number of acres in Sta	te, 20,330,	242
Number of acres in fare	m, 4,555,393	5,700,6
Number of acres cultiv	ated, 2,039,596	2,677,1
Value of farms,	\$54,861,748	\$78,688,5
Value of farming imple	ements	
and machinery,	\$2,284,537	\$3,298,3
Horses and mules,	41,776	60,7
Cattle,	343,339	376,9
Sheep,	451,577	452,4
Swine,	54,578	54,5
Value of Stook,	\$9,705,726	\$15,437,3
Value of animals slaugh	stered, \$1,646,773	\$2,780,1
Tons of hay raised,	755,889	975,6
Bushels of wheat raise	d. 296,259	233,8
" " rye,	102,916	123,8
es es corn,	1,750,055	1,546,0
" " oats,	2,181,037	2,988,9
" " buckwheat,	104,120	339,5
" " barley,	151,731	801,1
" " peas, beans,		246,9
" " potatues,	3,436,040	6,274,6
Pounds of wool.	1,364,034	1,495,0
" " hops,	40,120	102,9
" " clover seed,	0,097	48,8
" other grass		6,3
" " beeswax, ho		323,4
" " maple sugar		306,7
" " butter,	9,243,811	11,687,7
" cheese,	213,964	1,799,8
" " flax seed,	580	4,100,0
" " flax,		20,9
Produce market garden	\$17,081 \$122,387	\$194,0
" home manufact	tures, 513,399	490,7
orchards,	342,865	501,7
Chaha leading,	374,003	001,1

One of the Lilacs.

from the Flore des Series, (English,) gives an ac- rye, timothy, etc," count of a giant Lilac, which has been got up by M. Darimont, one of the Horticulturists across the water, and which they have named D'Lindley. The branches are eleven inches long-by a

Top Dressing Experiments.

The production of grass either as pasturage or hay must always be the chief end and aim of the farmers of Maine. We are a grazing State, and probably make more money from the grass of the field than from any other crop. It is an object Meteorological Observations and Tables. therefore for us, that while we give earnest attention and culture to such other products as our farms are adapted to, we should study into and Brackett, Esq., of Belfast, embodying the results practice all the means which will be likely to give

Joseph Harris, editor of the Gennesse Farmer. employs much of his time in the summer-or and enable us to judge better the location of the growing season in conducting experiments with fertilizers as applied to different crops. During line of equal heat (Isothermal) than any other method. Indeed, there is perhaps, no other tion of mineral fertilizers to grass land as top tion of mineral fertilizers to grass land as top method reliable, Yet the fact of the maturing of similar truits and farm products in different dressings. We find an account of these experi-

perature, or the maturing of the same crops on any one line of latitude. Isothermal, or line of equal heat, is an irregular one, and not coincident with or dependent upon latitude.

As we before remarked, these tables give us. The have from the various plots was accurately the law from the various plots was accurately. As we before remarked, these tables give us The hay from the various plots was accurately

Kind of fertilizer. 6, Superphosphate of Lime, Superphosphate of Lime, House Plaster of Paris, Superphosphate of Lime, Superphosphate of Paris, Superphosphate of Pari 3,620 4,630 3,330 9, Sulphate of Ammonia, 4,560 10, Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphate of Lime, Sulphate of Ammonia, 5,560

2,600 Belfast is, therefore, one degree and fifteen seconds further north than Rochester, and its comparative proximity to the sea and lower latitude will make soil. In view of this fact, the most likely way to

No. 1, No. 8, No. 12,

One result, however, is very marked. It was Hon. John A. Poor, has furnished to Governor can be no doubt in regard to it: The plots that

er quantity of produce than any others. In two or three weeks after the manures wer and 1860, as returned to the Census Bureau by sown, the effect of the ammonia was distinctly rose up like a wall between it and the "no manure" plot No. 12. It could be distinctly seen from the road, thirty or forty rods distant. A farmer who

seen grass before." There is one fact that we must not forget to mention. The superphosphate and ashes on plot No. 6, brought in a large quantity of red clover. The effect in this particular was very marked. On plot No. 7, with ashes and plaster, there was also a little clover, but not one-tenth as much as from the superphosphate and ashes. In Mr. Lawes' grass experiments in the old park at Rothamstead, the same result was obtained. The plots which received alkalies and phosphates proplots which received arkanes and phosphates produced hay containing much clover and other leguminous grasses, while those dressed with ammonia produced hay composed almost entirely of grasses proper (such as timothy, etc.) These results on grass land that had not been plowed for centuries, are very remarkable, and Mr. Lawes concludes from these and other experi-ments that clover needs more phosphates and alkalies (potash and soda) in the soil than are needed by the grasses. This has been clearly proved to be the case in regard to wheat, which botanically a grass, and is probably true of barley, oats and rye, as well as of timothy and

The one distinct result of these experiments, is that the manures which have the greatest effect on grass land must be rich in ammonia. The Produce market gardens, \$122,387 \$194,006
"I home manufactures, \$123,399 \$49,787 \$101,000 \$100,0037,969 \$164,714,268 United States valuation under census, \$132,777,571 \$100,001,000 \$100,0000 \$100, \$132,777,571 \$190,211,600 on grass land, good for corn, good for wheatgood, in fact, for every crop that is grown on the

Any thing larger than common or smaller than common is always considered a wonderment.

Among this kind of wonders of recent origin, the Rural New Yorker a month or two ago, quoting from the Flore des Series, (English.) gives an acceptable of the Lilacs.

As to the economy of using ashes, plaster, salt, superphosphate, and other mineral manures on grass land, every reader must judge for himself. Our own opinion is that such manures are better for leguminous plants, such as clover, beans and peas, than for the ceralia, wheat, barley, oats,

Corn and Cob Meal.

We see that some correspondents in the agrilittle stretching they would probably be a foot in cultural papers of recent date are discussing the length, and they are of a very brilliant purple question of the value of corn and cob meal, as color. The lilac has always been the peoples' a feed for farm stock. This question seems to flower. It will grow almost any where and flour-come up quite regularly in the course of three or ish under all sorts of treatment. In spite of four years. We have found in the course of many harsh usage or severe neglect, it will always push years feeding with this article, and observations out early in the season, when most needed and in regard to the results, that the value depends most welcome-a profusion of brilliant flowers upon the species or kind of stock fed with it. which perfume the whole neighborhood. Horti- Animals that ruminate or chew the cud, we have culturists have multiplied the varieties, so that found invariably benefitted by corn and cob meal, we can now have them of all sorts of colors from and we prefer it to feeding meal alone. There is white to almost black. We do not know whether a little nourishment in the cob, and the bulk of this last new variety has yet been introduced into it withat is beneficial by way of distending the stomach and keeping up that kind of stimulus which ruminating animals require. We have also found that fowls are benefitted by the mix-We have repeatedly urged atttention to the ture of the cob meal with corn meal. They are subject of domestic sugar making of late. Some fond of it and eat the whole. Although they do inquiry has been made of us in regard to the not chew the cud, they have nevertheless a sort utensils needed for its manufacture, and where of secondary chewing or grinding process carried they can be procured. We are unable to give on by their gizzards, and the corn and cob meal

and an occasional feed of it, is a good preventive of that kind of trouble in horses.

Cobs contain quite a large per cent. of alkali, (potash,) and we doubt not that cob meal alone, would be a pretty good dressing or fertilizer for Indian corn, if dropped into the hill in quantities of from half a pint to a pint. We have been led to this conclusion by some "slip-shod" experiments of the kind, but have not data sufficiently accurate to warrant any very positive assertions in regard to this use of it.

Agriculture.

So of beans—worth that year \$145. The same year he again mixed up forty loads of muck with ashes, &c., bought for the labor and the plaster, ashes, &c., bought for the Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

The question that heads this item was addressed to us by a literary gentleman who had just come in possession of a carcase of a fat pig, weight about 200 pounds, more ar less, which he proceedings of Saturday read and accepted.

The report on Flax Culture was read a second time. Mr. Cobb had inspired ento this use of it.

Mr. Goodale said he thought it was hardly expedient to recommend the extensive culture of flax at this her it and the plaster, ashes, &c., bought for the Proceedings of the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Board of Agriculture.

So of beans—worth that year \$145. The same section of muck with ashes, &c., bought for the Proceedings of the Maine Farmer.

Proceedings of the Maine Farmer.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Meeting called to order at 10 o'clock by the President Proceedings of Saturday read and accepted.

The report on Flax Culture was read a second time. Mr. Cobb had inspired ento the proceedings of Saturday read and accepted.

The report on Flax Culture was read a second time. Mr. Goodale said he thought it was hardly expedient to this use of it.

Mr. Haines of Arostock county, said that in his

made 16 gallons of sorghum molasses from one acre. It should have been 160 gallons.

Communications.

Our Agricultural and Educational

Interest. MR. EDITOR :- I was amused, but I think not

successful cultivation, and that other roots, and especially potatoes, now the rot has nearly disappeared, had taken its place; but I learn by this cut them loose with as little meat as possible.

carrots for horses, cattle, sheep, &c.; but I am inclined to repudiate their culture, because the fact is self-evident to the farmers of Maine, and needs no demonstration that potatoes (an excellent substitute) may be raised in almost any locality in our broad domain to a greater extent and greater profit, with less care, labor and expense. The fact is admitted that large crops of carrots may be raised on certain pieces of land where a great outlay of expense has been made; but let this outlay be expended on a larger surface in the field of potatoes, and I think the result will be satisfactory even to the most sceptile. sult will be satisfactory even to the most scepti-be put in a kettle over a slow fire, so as not to cal, and the fact be demonstrated that four bush-burn, without water; and cooked till all the waels of potatoes (especially Oronos) can be as easily raised in almost any locality of our State ly cooked. Such lard will keep sweet.

Not only is the extensive cultivation of the po-

operation in our State. As the farmers of Maine will make it. mpose the great body of the voters of the State, is but just that their whispers should be heard all the loose salt, or rub it off with a wet cloth, tem of my subject so well as to adopt and heartily endorse the energetic and patriotic words of the honored and laborious Secretary, of the Board

f Agriculture, S. L. Goodale, Esq., of Saco. "It is truly a time for retrenchment. Let the show held the past autumn at Florence, Italy, mife be put in just as far as is consistent with which gives the following account of the neat catelse afterwards. If the ship be sinking, out with the cargo; and if choice can be made, throw over the poorest first. But he saw no signs of sinking.

"Of cattle, Italy possesses only three breeds, viz: the Gentil, large, white, and highly esteemed for the quality of its flesh; the Savage, and all hands hard at work, and not despairing, but hopeful. He believed that knocking a hole in the ship's bottom, such as a blow at agricultion and sometimes dappled with red when crossed with English breeds, the milk-givers of crossed with the milk-givers of crossed e attention of tax payers as well as legislators, tions of the Gentil breed. The Muche b with their varied interests in the future, with all her flesh is considered as very inferior to that even in this hour of trial and peril to have any supposed reform strike at the prosperity and success of our primary schools. The district school being in many respects the child of the State, let no one be governed by sinister motives in using influence either directly or indirectly in turning aside that little rill which for some years has been accustomed to flow unmolested into the Stream of the children's interests, known as the State School

The Savage breed furnishes a most picturesque-

the sentiment may have been their guide that intelligence of the people adds wealth and strength and greatness to the State. As the educational interests of Maine to-day stands on a vantage ground it has never occupied before, let it never on this occasion. Crossed with the Durham, the State Government being withdrawn, her edu-

noble position in the education of her people.

Knowledge being power, and intelligence the hope of the State as well as the life of liberty, let it not for a moment be supposed that the streams making up the fountain of intelligence will ever eceive a side thrust in the house of its professed riends. Let not the best interests of the children neglected, while Maine claims to be the Dirigo State; let her right arm be nerved to preserve inviolate to the people the basis on which has rested so securely and so long the superstructure of her educational interests, and let not the dignity of the State be lowered in the estimation of r sister States (when progress is the order of are the glory of this splendid breed. the day) by drawing from its accustomed channel any means calculated to facilitate the objects of the people. Then may it be said in the future, as it has been in the past, Maine with honored New England is "the fairest spot on earth," noted for the intelligence and enterprise of her people, noted for her resources and wealth, for her school houses and her churches, for her free soil, for her humane and efficient laws, and for the great and inestimable privileges she has guaranteed to the rising generation, and so may it anteed to the rising generation, and so may it ever be. Andrew Archer. Fairfield, Jan. 30, 1862.

Vitality of Seeds.

There is a great difference in the duration of suggest that the requisite sap buckets, and boilers can be obtained to order of any respectable cooper and tin-man any where. If any of our friends are dealers in these articles and will inform us, we will gratuitously give the information to the public.

thus gets pretty well pulverized and comminuted before going into the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not think the cobs are of any great benefit. In some dealers in these articles and will inform us, we will gratuitously give the information to the public.

Treatment of Ringbone.

One half pint spirits turpentine; 1 ounce oil of cases where horses are troubled with an obstinate continued before going into the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not think the cobs are of any great benefit. In some cases where horses are troubled with an obstinate continued before going into the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the continued before going into the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the continued of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the continued of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the continued of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the continued of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the remainder of the digestive organs. For feed to swine, or horses, we do not the fatty matter becoming rancid. Seeds of different organs or the fatty matter becoming rancid. Cucumber seeds have been kept good nearly 20 spike; one half ounce oil amber; and the fatty matter becoming rancid. Cucumber or the fatty matter becoming rancid. Seeds of different organs or the fatty matter becoming

Indian corn, if dropped into the hill in quantities of from half a pint to a pint. We have been led to this conclusion by some "slip-shod" experiments of the kind, but have not data sufficiently accurate to warrant any very positive assertions in regard to this use of it.

Corporation. In our article on Northern sugar. Correction. In our article on Northern sugar, between made to say that one individual had that he is a newspaper editor. But no matter; he had got the pig, and the question is—what shall he do with it? As a like accident may hap-pen to some other gentleman, our pig-knowledge may be useful to others in like distress. Therefore, we let our light shine.

The first operation with a dead pig is to take off the head, pretty well up to the shoulders, by cutting the flesh with a sharp knife, and the bone with an ax. Cut off the ears as close as possible; divide the jowls from the upper part of the head, on a line with the mouth, by knife and ax. These are excellent salted and smoked, or they may go into "head-cheese." This is made of the upper materially instructed in reading in your last issue, the discussion on carrot culture, by the Board of Agriculture now in session in your city. Agriculture now in session in your city.

I had supposed that the carrot humbug, (we call it so here,) ere this, was generally and literally exploded in our good State of Maine, on account of the great care and labor necessary in its seussion the raising of carrots is still carried on Now cut off both hams, and then cut them apart, I am not disposed to question the excellence of the hams to a handsome shape, with only a short needs no demonstration that potatoes (an excelsides, if wanted for pickled pork, in sizes to suit;

It will be most convenient for you to dry-salt Not only is the extensive cultivation of the potatoe by the farmers of Maine expedient and desirable on account of their use far horses in respect to 100 lbs. of meat—and then rub half a gill tatoe by the farmers of maine expedient and desirable on account of their use for horses, in making beef, and for store swine, but also for market, as of late an extensive and lucrative trade is ear-I regret to learn that an intimation is made by our Legislature to curtail or withdraw their support to Agricultural societies, now in successful and afterward pack it in brine as strong as salt

by the "Legislative ear," and their just wants heeded by the assembled wisdom of the State. well with red penner. Smoke them with any the deeded by the assembled wisdom of the State. The voice of the people, in this matter so far as I well with red pepper. Smoke them with any sweet wood, and be sure never to heat them, nor to make a smoke in wet days. Let your smokeknow would be, Let the position of the American Farmer and his calling be elevated; let intelligence reach him through every possible avenue; let legislative aid be prudently but surely meted out to the Agricultural Societies of our State who out to the Agricultural Societies of our State who can be a fall of the surely meted out to the Agricultural Societies of our State who can be a fall of the surely meted of the surely meted of the surely meted out to the Agricultural Societies of our State who can be surely meted of the surely meted of have commenced their laborious toil under favorable auspices; let the great work of Agricultural reform and improvement go on, and let true economy prevail in every department of the State and in the Councils thereof. I cannot close this

We find in the Ohio Farmer a report of a cattle

The good Ship of State is braving a heavy gale, black, ill-tempered, but very strong and hardy and needs very close reefing and good steering; all hindrances of working her put out of the way, and the Mucche (a race originally obtained from the ship's bottom, such as a blow at agricul-are would make, would not help in the least." In this hour of retrenchment I wish to direct the Peninsula, large, handsome, and good-tem-pered, though not attaining the collossal proporto the fact that the educational interests of the give milk in her third year, yielding 7 lbs. or 8 ising generation, the well being of the commu- lbs. (of 12 oz.) during a period of twelve or four teen years, after which she is fattened, though with their varied interests in the future, with all that can make the State intelligent, and great and good—all these point with significance to the truth that the people of Maine cannot afford, even in this hour of trial and peril to have any supposed reform strike at the prosperity and suc-

The Savage breed furnishes a most pictures Fund. Whatever else is neglected, let not the ducation of the children and of the youth of sprinkling of white along the head and backbone. education of the children and of the youth of our town schools be neglected or lightly cared for.

The State with her whole souled and patriotic Legislatures has in other years made liberal provisions for our common schools, laying the foundation deep and broad for the permanent benefit and advancement of all classes; and in doing this the sentiment may have been their guide that in
Rosa Ronheur.

the goodly company of the beautiful, enormous, easy-tempered Gentil cattle, very fully represented said that by reason of the fostering care of the on this occasion. Crossed with the Durham, t Gentil becomes red, dappled, or occasionally black; but its normal hue is soft, pinkish white, cational interests are flagging and retrograding, and the Pine Tree State has failed to occupy her mals attaining to such hight, length, and size, as to look almost like mountains. One beautiful prize cow, white as the Jungfrau, with a soft evening glow on her shoulders, two years old, short black horns, and long tufted tail, weighs 1,000 lbs.; a splendid three-year old bull, bought by the King, weighs little short of 3,000 lbs.; another splendid fellow, of about the same dimensions, is a cross between the Gentil and Savage breeds, with a black and silver coat, inherited from both parents.

But it is the enormous white oxen, of the Gentil breed, from the renowned Val di Chiaua, that magnificent muscular sides, soft, black eyes, white horns tipped with black, black muzzles and tufted tail, these superb animals appear to your correspondent to justify to its fullest extent the proud conviction, so general here, of the vast superiority of this breed of oxen over anything of the kind to be seen elsewhere. One of these gentle, white, patient monsters, so docile and kindly that a little child might lead him, and make him work from sunrise to sunset, without a repining gesture, measures 9 feet from the base of the horns to the root of the tail, the said tail being 5 feet in length, and the head about 18 inches; he stands 7 feet high, and is 5 years old. Several others are very nearly as large, and quite as beau-tiful. These oxen, after working in the field for ten or a dozen years, are fattened, and pitilessly turned over to the butcher.

had been informed that its culture is not so highly spok-

flax growing. Upon good soil it would yield from 10 to 25 bushels of seed per acre. But one disadvantage is, its culture somewhat interferes with the growth of corn and grain. If there is a demand from manufactures for the raw material, the farmers will supply that demand.

After making some few remarks, Mr. Perley moved the subject to a Committee for investigation of the subject to the sub

The first of the following resolves was introduced by Mr. Chamberlain, and the last by Mr. Perley, both India wheat. He considered it a valuable crop. A of which were adopted:

Resolved, That we invoke the aid of manufactures, pay remunerating prices for flax, in the straw, we pledge them that the soil of Maine and its cultivators will gen-erously respond to the demand.

The Committee as appointed by the President consisted of Messrs. Chamberlain, Lee, and Dill.

MR. PERLEY, from the Committee upon Topic No. 4, Manufacture"-made his report, which was accepted, and afterwards recommitted at his own request, it being the following list of topics upon which members are to

complete his report upon the manufacture of Maple Sugar, and forward it to the Secretary at an early day, for publication. A second reading of the report of Mr. MARTIN, upon

Seeding Farm Stock, was the business next attended to. was accepted and adopted. The report upon Topic No. 2, " Ought the farmers of

Maine to modify the character of their efforts, in view of the present condition and prospects of the country, and if so, how, and to what extent"-was read a second time, and adopted.

The following preamble and resolution was introduced Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of some of the members of the Board, that in some instances grade ani-mals had been imposed upon unsuspecting farmers in this State as pure breed, therefore

Resolved, That we recommend farmers to purchase ony from reliable sources, and that they demand certificates
f pedigree or other satisfactory evidence of purity of

retary if there was a distinct breed of Durhams known as the Red Durham; if so what were their qualities and chair. Records of yesterday read and approved.

MR. GOODALE replied in brief that there was a breed known as the Durham, or more properly the Improved Short Horn. It originated in the Valley of the Tees, and had been a distinct breed for about 100 years .-They were once remarkable as a dairy stock, but of late years more regarded for their fattening qualities. They were introduced into this State some thirty years ago. When crossed upon the common stock, the grades inherit When crossed upon the common stock, the grades inherit greater size and fattening qualities, and are hardier than full bloods. Color is not a distinct characteristic, the color being red and white, and mixtures of these. be used, for best results, &c., and Some of this breed are mostly red, but the color is not fixed, and a red cow might likely have a roan or even lighter colored calf. He knew of no such breed as "Red Durham." Those he had seen so called, seemed to be crosses of Short Horn and Devon.

In regard to the South Down sheep, Mr. Goodale said they were of medium size, wool of medium length, and of fair quality. Would not produce so much mutton as some other varieties, but of much better quality, it being well mixed. The bucks were always homeless, if full blooded. The color of the face and legs was not now so dark in many instances, as formerly,

After some other remarks the resolve was adopted. MR. DILL, from Committee on Topic No. 8, made his MR. DILL, from Committee on Topic No. 8, made his report, which was accepted and assigned to a second reading this afternoon.

Out; the result to be reported at the next meeting of the Board, or to the Secretary.

Resolved, That we invite all farmers in the State to MR. CHAMBERLAIN presented the following preamble

and resolve, which, after some discussion was adopted: Whereas, A knowledge of facts is the only safe basis f private enterprise and of legislation, therefore Resolved, That this Board once more renew its oft-re-peated recommendation to the Legislature, to adopt some efficient system by means of which reliable statistics of the agriculture of the State may be obtained. After some other business, on motion of Ma. Rogers,

I We will here state that the various essays presented and reports upon assigned topics will be published in our columns hereafter.]

APTERNOON SESSION.

After the formal opening, on motion of Mr. Wasson MR. GOODALE, Chairman of the Committee to whom ras assigned Topic No. 2, read his report a second time, which was adopted after a few remarks of the author relating to the grain aphis, in answer to queries of Mn. to the several officers, and the following closing remarks WASSON.

He stated that they had been frequently seen in years previous, but not in so large numbers as during the past year. Whether it will visit us again the next season no complimentary vote which you have been pleased to adone can tell. Alluding to their rapidity of multiplica- dress to me, and for the kind words with which it has tion, he stated that a single pair, would in six or eight days, produce millions of progeny. They destroy the duties assigned me acceptably, it is in large measure juices of the grain, causing a light yield. Birds destroy owing to the gentlemanly deportment you have uniformlarge numbers of them. Whale oil soap, or any kind of ly maintained one toward another, and toward your presoap suds, is good to apply for their destruction, but siding officer. apon crops of large extent it would be impracticable. The session has been one of unusual interest and im-The great endeavor should be to sow early, and have portance, owing to the distracted condition of the coun-

"Some years since, Mr. Cobb bought of a non-resident who had inherited it, a tract of sandy plain—poor hungry land, like much around it, at a price to be fixed by the selectmen of the town. They, deeming it almost valueless, appraised it at \$1.25 per acre, and Mr. Cobb accordingly paid \$75 for sixty acres. In 1858 he broke up six acres, turning under the brakes, blueberry bushes, and other small growth as thoroughly as possible,—harrowed it several times during the season and got it tolerably subdued, the roots dried and killed, &c.;—crossplowed in the spring following, and applied compost prepared the previous season. This was made by hauling forty loads of muck a short distance (an inexhaustible supply being near at hand) and mixing it with a quantity of 'coal bottoms,'—from spots where charceal had been formerly burnt on the land, and adding some ashes, gypsum and salt; then planted potatoes, corn and beans. All the operations up to this time cost \$83. His crop consisted of 400 bushels of potatoes, 50 of corn and

MR. HAINES of Aroostook county, said that in his time. At the West, where it is grown extensively, he section India wheat was largely grown, and was considen of as formerly. He thought it would be a good plan to obtain information, collect facts, and make such investigations and the such instances of the such as the such to obtain information, collect facts, and make such investigations as would enable us to get more light upon the matter. He thought if western farmers found it injudicious to grow flax in competition with grain, we in Maine should be careful in entering into its culture.

Mr. Chamberlain said our soil was well adapted to flax growing. Upon good soil it would yield from 10 to 25 bushels of seed per acre. But one disadvantage is,

as a consequence, it would get in with succeeding crops, the subject and report at the next session.

The first of the following resolves was introduced by

neighbor of his had abandoned growing corn, and gave with the capital and skill at their demand, in placing our State in a condition less dependent on foreign aid in regard to clothing; and when they shall be prepared to pay remunerating prices for fax, in the straw, we place to the property of the propert plow under for manure he regarded it as more preferable than clover.

Resolved, That a special Committee be appointed to Mr. Dill's report on the management of poultry avestigate the subject of Flax Husbandry, and report at was read a second time, after which some discussion was had in regard to feeding fowl with buckwheat, and the had in regard to feeding fowl with buckwheat, and the opinions of a majority of the members was, that it was hanced from 100 to 500 per cent; and this to the extent superior to cats, corn or barley. The report was adopted. MR. Nonton presented a report upon Topic No. 6, Maple Sugar: Its importance and the best method of which was read and laid over until to-morrow morning. The final report of the Business Committee, presented

> prepare essays during the recess, and present them at the next session : By what means can the supply of fertilizing materials be increased from home resources .- JEWETT.

Importance of Pedigree .- HAINES. Rotation of Crops .- WATERMAN. Importance of Agricultural Statistics .- Dut.

regetation .- CHAMBERLAIN. Agricultural capabilities of Maine .- Ro : ERS. Domestic Economy.-LEE. Breeding and Management of same .- CARGILL.

Do highly concentrated manures tend to a diseased

New and Increased Fertilizers .- CHAMBERLAIN. What is Plant Food .- WASSON. What Products of the Farm can be sold from it to the

greatest advantage .- MARTIN. Messrs. Pentey, Fish, Weston, and Curnier, were allowed to choose their own subjects, and inform the

TUESDAY, Jan. 28. Board met at 9 o'clock, A. M. MR. PERLEY in the MR. Wasson asked leave to withdraw his former resolution upon exempting a certain number of sheep from taxation, which was allowed him, and he offered the following in its place, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Legisla-ture that a tax be laid upon dogs with a view to the en-couragement and protection of sheep husbandry. The following preamble and resolutions attached to MR. Rogens' report on Potato Culture, were adopted:

Whereas, It is desirable that conflicting opinions should be harmonized and errors in practice corrected, concerning a crop of such magnitude and importance,

experiments, therefore

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to conduct an ex-

through the results of numerous and well conducted

rows three feet apart;
Plant Lot No. 1, in hills, 3 feet distant.

The amount of seed to the hill to be the same through-

During the course of some remarks upon the merits and demerits of the crow-some regarded him as the friend, and others as the enemy of the farmer-Mr. GOODALE said that if seed corn was soaked in a solution of gas or coal tar, it would effectually prevent the crows from troubling it. The tar can be had in most of our large cities at a price merely nominal. It is also a good article to prevent the depredations of insects, it being applied to nearly all seeds with success. He did not regard it as a safe application for trees. In some instances it has been put upon thick cloth and the cloth wound around the tree, to prevent the ascent of the female of the canker worm with good results.

After some other business of minor importance, and the passing of the usual complimentary vote of thanks of the President, the Board adjourned without day. MR. PERLEY said:

Gentlemen of the Board:-I thank you for the very

the land in good condition, that the growth may be try. Not only has the general advancement of agriculsapid, for they are less liable to attack early sown grain.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN made his report upon Topic No. 9, on to consider the special duties of farmers, as the great producing class, in view of the crisis now upon us .-Culture of Buckwheat.

MR. GOODALE spoke of the grain commonly known as Whatever of mental ability, and of physical strength ndia or Indian wheat, as being a native of Tartary, and has been given to each one of us, that (I am happy to t is a singular fact that it is not mentioned in any say) has been devoted with untiring real to the consid-American work on Botany, although it is spoken of in cration of the subjects before us; and it is hoped that European works on the subject. Although it is exten- the suggestions emanating from this Board may serve to sively grown in Maine, and in some of the other New arouse farmers to renewed vigilance in their occupation, England States, it is but little known further west, and and thus prepare our State to pass safely through this s but rarely cultivated. He alluded to some of the farm time of calamity without a visitation of war's twin-sisoperations of Eben Cobb, of Cumberland County, - which ter, famine. As we go home to our several constituenill be found in his forthcoming report—but we repro-"Some years since, Mr. Cobb bought of a non-resident who had inherited it, a tract of sandy plain—poor hun-

Reports.

MR. PERLEY for Committee on the following topic,-Our agricultural organizations: what have they accomplished, and what claims do they present for State patonage in the existing condition of the country?" made

When a work of any considerable magnitude is to be When a work of any considerable magnitude is to be accomplished, united effort is found to be much more potent than that of isolated individuals. Accordingly, several years ago, farmers, finding their gains not commensurate with their efforts and with the capital employed by them; and finding themselves deficient in a knowledge of those principles by which animal and vegetable life are governed, conceived and adopted the plan of uniting their efforts in improving themselves in the theory and practice of agriculture. Such is the origin of our agricultural organizations; and such the objects had in view. The results, if success attends them, are greater independence in individuals, enhanced value of lands and other property in the State and greater ability in the inhabitants to sustain the burdens of domestic life

and of civil government.

What are the organizations to which farmers have resorted? Answer: District Farmers' Clubs; Town Exhibitions; County Agricultural Societies, a State Society, and a State Board of Agriculture.

and a State Board of Agriculture.

What have these organizations accomplished? The inquiry may best be answered by a simple statement of facts; nor is it deemed necessary to enumerate all of these, but only to present a few, such as most readily nature of the case, we are unable to sum up in dollars and cents the advantages which the agriculture of the tate has derived from these associations. And here we cannot refrain from again renewing the suggestions made by the Board in former years, of the benefits which might be derived from more full and perfect statistics of the industry of the State in other branches as well as that of agriculture, inasmuch as a knowledge of facts is the only safe basis either of legislation or of private en-terprise. But the advantages gained are, nevertheless, just as real, if not as apparent, as if measured in federal

ourrency. Some of them are as follows:

By the association of the individuals composing these bodies, mind acting upon mind has elevated the standard of intelligence among farmers, and exoited a thirst for agricultural knowledge which augurs well for the future; not that they have already attained to excellence, but are carnestly seeking it.

are carnestly seeking it.

Through the direct influence of these organizations may be traced in many instances, the value of land enhanced from 100 to 500 per cent; and this to the extent of many thousands of acres within the State. Saturated swamps, and other wet lands naturally of little or no value, have been relieved of their surplus water and brought under profitable cultivation; sandy, barren plains have been reclaimed and rendered productive, while the acreable produce of lands already under cultivation, it is believed, has been largely increased; yet the work of land improvement has only commenced.

Better farm-buildings, too, are everywhere seen; old, wife-killing houses have given place to new, tastful and convenient ones; dilapidated, cold barns, are supplanted by well-planned, well finished and comfortable ones; better orchards, gardens, fences, and a general appearance of thrift are manifest wherever these organizations have extended their influence.

Through the same instrumentality the value of domestic animals has been very greatly enhanced; and the grain is not so much the result of numbers, as in the intrinsic value of the animals. Thus is fed at a less cost, the greater value, while the not profit is increased. Improved breeds are fast erowding out of sight the less thrifty and less profitable animals which have so long filled our stalls and pens. In short, it is manifest to every thoughtful observer that better farms and farm

filled our stalls and pens. In short, it is manifest to every thoughtful obse though we cannot present in detail the procise gain made in each particular, we propose to submit some figures which may give a satisfactory view of the aggregate gain in regard to several of the more important items:

By comparing the United States census returns for 1850 with those for 1860, we find the number of acres about 30 per cent.

Value of farms in 1850, \$54,861,748; in 1860, \$78,-

688.525; being an increase of 43 per cent. Value of farm implements and machinery in 1850, \$2,284,537; in 1860, \$3,298,327; being an increase of 44

emed to many. Value of stock in 1850, \$9,705,726; in 1860, \$15,437,value of stock in 1850, \$3, (05, 72; in 1850, \$15,33,; 380; showing an increase of 59 per cent. That this is mainly the result of improvement appears from the fact, that in numbers our animals have increased less than 7 per cent. during the same period. This fact is farther shown in the value of slaughtered animals, which in 1850 was \$1,646,773, and had, in 1860, increased to \$2,780,179. or more than 68 per cent.!
We do not claim that all increase of agricultural pro-

porty in the State is due to our organization, but we do claim that the various improvements by means of which this great result has been brought about, were, all of this great result has been brought about, were, all of them, initiated and steadily fostered and encouraged by them, and that hundreds and thousands of farmers who have never been connected with them, but have even sneered at their labors, have yet themselves been excited to emulation, stimulated to improvement, and induced to adopt better practices where they have seen them prove successful with others.

Admitting—for the sake of illustration—that only half the gain indicated by the census returns relative to the four items above named, is the result, direct or indirect, of associated efforts, we still find that for every dollar employed by the State in fostering this great interest, during ten years past, (aided by the larger voluntary contributions and labors of individuals,) a return has been realized of more than thirty, or sixty, or

turn has been realized of more than thirty, or sixty, or

of the smaller associations, not stipendiaries of the Of the smaller associations, not stipendiaries of the State, such as farmers' clubs and town exhibitions, we may remark, they are the legitimate offspring of those which the State has encouraged by its patronage; the practical manifestation of that spirit of inquiry and thirst for knowledge among farmers of which we have before spoken. They are unobtrusively but effectually accomplishing a good work.

County Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. These bodies are doing what the smaller ones or private indi-viduals, from pecuniary inability, could not do. Their combined means have enabled them to introduce from est varioties of fruit; thus affording to all, advantages which even the most wealthy, when acting as individuwhich even the most wealthy, when acting as individu-als, could hardly secure. They bring together the farm-ers, their wives, sons and daughters, with their various productions from larger areas. Articles of manufacture and of art, too, are collected at their shows, making a much more instructive exhibition than can be made by the smaller associations. The simple view, by one, of what has been accomplished by another, does much more to excite emulation than mere unproved theories, how-ever finely drawn and attractively presented, and each one returns to his home from a well conducted show with stronger determination to improve upon his former prac-

The money transactions of these societies for the last five years, from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, have been as

Aid received from the State, sources, 64,182 nount of indebtedness of the scaleties for grounds and their improvements, 20,000

Total expended by the societies for premiums, grounds and improvements, Showing an annual average receipt from

the State of

And from private sources of

The indebtodness of the societies, above referred to, is
mostly for grounds, buildings and other fixtures.

The Maine State Agricultural Society is a corporate
body, entirely distinct from the county societies, and
from the Board of Agriculture. It differs from county
societies in that it embraces, in its geographical limits
the whole State. A president, elected annually, with
four trustees, elected biennially, constitute its board of
managers.

four trustees, elected biennially, constitute its board of managers.

Its operations are similar in character and effect, to those of county societies, but upon a larger scale; bringing together at its exhibitions the farmers and their products from all parts of the State.

In 1858 a grant of \$1000 annually for five years was made to this Society, which grant will expire, April, 1863. Of the money thus pledged, \$3000 have been drawn and used for legitimate purposes; the balance, \$2000, remains to be appropriated. A special grant of \$1700 was also made to this Society in 1860.

Its financial operations for five years, from 1857 to 1861, inclusive, are as follows: 1861, inclusive, are as follows: Aid from the State,

\$34.513 Annual average from State for the five years, \$1,140

There is also an item for printing, 1857, the amount of which we have not been able to ascertain.

Beard of Agriculture. This is a deliberative body, consisting of one member from each county, and holds an annual session of fourteen days to investigate matters pertaining to the general husbandry of the State.

The bringing together of such a body of men is necessarily a benefit to themselves, and we trust to those who send them. By comparison of views and practice, and by the reports here prepared, and the discussions which follow, together with essays carefully prepared before the session, at home, and reports of experiments instituted to ascertain the conditions of successful preduction, a greater or less amount of information is elicited. Annual average from State for the five year

itors how the soldiers fared.

the good fortune to be present.

every preparation made for effective service.

with Dr. Buxton in the medical care of the pa-

tients, in place of Dr. Hunkins, resigned; Miss

L. S. Hall and Miss Eliza M. Howes, both of New

Sharon, have been appointed matrons, Miss E. M.

during the week, 36; returned to duty, 37.

receive no permanent injury.

eath his mental faculties were restored.

Thursday and Friday of the present week.

The duties of its Secretary are, briefly, to acquain himself, by personal inspection, with the agricultural capabilities of the State, its soil, its crops, its means of fertilization, its methods of husbandry, and to suggest improvements; to correspond and invite exchange of documents with kindred associations in other States and countries; to prepare an annual report, embracing the doings of the Board, the results of his investigations, with and recommendations and suggestions as the interview.

doings of the Board, the results of his investigations, with such recommendations and suggestions as the interests of agriculture seem to require; to prepare, also, an abstract of the returns from agricultural societies, sifting out of the great mass so returned whatever may be of public interest.

Prior to the reorganization of the Board in 1856 the publications of the State were, chiefly, reprints of the reports made to the ceunty societies, and a small edition sufficed to meet the demand. During the past five years, the demand has steadily increased, and has always been far in advance of the supply, notwithstanding an enlargement of the issue. This demand testifies to the appreciation in which they are held in our own State. Abroad, they have been sought for in exchange, often quoted ciation in which they are need in our own state. Active they have been sought for in exchange, often quo from in the publications of other States, and have be pronounced "models of excellence in the department our time, resident of another State, in corresponde with one of our number says: "Your worthy Secret works with a zeal no less ardent than enlightened. my judgment his reports and suggestions are invaluable to farmers. They excel in directness, and working force, any thing in this class in the course of my agricultural

This is spread abroad through the newspapers of the day, and subsequently in the Secretary's Report. The duties of its Secretary are, briefly, to acquaint

of the results of his labors, we may mention two or three instances. In 1857, the Secretary visited Aroostook county—then little known or spoken of—and investigated its capabilities for production. His conclusions formed a large part of the Report of that year; and its formed a large part of the Report of that year; and its publication at once awakened a general interest throughout this and other States. The next year, a body of the editorial fraternity was induced to visit that section.—
Very soon the inquiries made of the Land Agent, induced the issue of 10,000 copies of a circular, all of which were distributed, affording the desired information, and which was chiefly made up of extracts from Mr. Goodale's Revents and by these and other agencies a great and was chiefly made up of extracts from Mr. Goodale's Report; and by these and other agencies, a great and steady increase of population and wealth has flowed into that county. In the Secretary's Report for 1860, among other papers of value, we have a treatise on the principles of breeding, which supplies a want long felt by the agricultural community; and much information was thus supplied never before within the reach of farmers. This treatise was republished in Boston, and has been circulated in every State and Territory in the Union. Its effects will be visible for many years to come, in the constantly increasing value of our domestic animals, which must necessarily follow enlightened practice. The labors of the Secretary during the past year, investigating our resources in the matter of marine manures, and especially the manufacture of "fish guano," may result in the establishment of a new branch of industry, and the saving of an untold wealth of fertilization to the whole State.

Perhaps we may be pardoned a single allusion to the

Perhaps we may be pardoned a single allusion to the Perhaps we may be pardoned a single alreador to the recommendations of the Board. Among the measures urged by it, and last year adopted by the Legislature, is the Scientific Survey of the State, now successfully entered upon. It is too early to speak much of its results, but we cannot refrain from mentioning a single item.—

The researches of Prof. Hitchcook show that coal cannot refrain the town of Perry. For the research that the rocks The researches of Prof. Intendeds show that the rocks exist in the town of Perry; for the reason that the rocks there are older than the coal formation; hence, if coal were there it would be above, and not below the rocks. Had this fact been known a few years ago, \$40,000 might have been saved which have been vainly expended in boring to find it.

The money expended by the State for the Board of Agriculture for the years 1859 to 1861, inclusive, is as

Per diem and travel of members,

Salary of Secretary, Travel and incidental expenses of Secretary,

Average per year, for three years, The cost of printing the Secretary's Report cannot be

precisely ascertained for the years above named, but it is estimated at \$3000 annually. One other point remains; what claims upon State patronage do these organizations present, in the existing condition of the country?

What is this condition? War. A war of unprece-

What is this condition? War. A war of unprecedented magnitude in our country, and of uncertain duration; a war involving great expenditure. In the dense weil which surrounds the future, one thing is sure, we must meet heavy taxation. How is this to be done? We answer, mainly by production—production from the soil.—Manufactures it crease wealth by adding labor to raw material; commerce, by changing their position from material; commerce, by changing their position from place to place; but before either can add a cent to property, the material must be produced. The great work must be done by the producer, the great burden falls upon the farmer. During the years of peace lately passed, agriculture has paid half of the taxes of the State. As other branches of industry become crippled, it must pay larger proportion still. Does it deserve, at the hands of the State, encouragement or discouragement? Plainly, by so much as the reliance of the State upon it is increased, so should support and aid be more liberally given; by so much as the burdens laid upon it are increased, by so much the more should it be encouraged and fostered. out by thousands; they are making their mark elsewhere; they are building up other portions of our common country, it is true, but have left us, as a State, poorer and feebler for their departure.

Imagine, for a moment, what a blow would be given

to this great interest, now the sheet-anchor of the State, should the Legislature say, by its deeds, "agriculture is them to no straw." Take away a man's faith and hop and you paralyze him. Think too, ot its effect upon our reputation abroad and especially its effect upon the reb-els at the South. Will they not have good reason to beeve us to be terribly crippled already, and that a few State nor its inhabitants are so near pauperism that they cannot find a dollar to invest when it will bring ten, or a hundred or five hundred, in return. We submit, rather, the State cannot afford to withhold the requisite aid. "There is that withholdeth more than is meet and it andeth to poverty."

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION. We find in the Prov idence Journal the annexed interesting facts con-cerning Gen. Burnside's Expedition, derived from Rev. Mr. Flanders, Chaplain of the Fourth Rhod

After leaving Fortress the fleet was continually harassed by a series of storms and adverse winds, greatly impeding its progress and delaying for several days its expected arrival at Hatteras. After reaching the Cape, the storm continued so fiercely that it was almost impossible to hold any communication between the different vessels. In attempting it a boat was swamped and a colonel and surgeon drowned.

and surgeon drowned.

Most of the vessels of lighter draft were successfully carried over the bar. The City of New York, however, in attempting to get over, unfortunately struck. She was loaded with an exceedingly valuable cargo, which proved a total loss. Everything on board of her went to the bottom. The sailors were unable to save even their clothes After she was struck, it was seen at once impossible to get her off, and there she remained for two days, no boat daring, or at least attempting, to go to her assistance. Finally, however, her crew were safely landed, and the vessel abandoned.

Among other heroic acts to which the hazardous condition of the fleet gave rise, one in con-nection with the City of New York especially deserves mention. The second Engineer, Mr. Showerman, was the last to leave the vessel Lashing himself to the rigging, he remained there until all had left. Then mounting the mast, he cut down the flag, wrapped it around his body, and returning to the deck and thence on shore, bore it as a triumphant trophy of his daring her-oism. Said he, "I meant either to die in its folds

or bring it safely to land."

It was the prevailing opinion at Hatteras that the City of New York was lost through the treachery of the pilot. Commodore Goldsborough declared to Mr. Flanders "that with the permission of the Government, he would hang him up that very day. The crew of the City of New York so of the opinion that the pilot played the part of a traitor.

The City of New York, together with the Pocahontas and a small schooner loaded with oats, were the only vessels which proved perfect wrecks. The Pocahontas was comparatively a worthless The Pocahontas was comparatively a worthless craft. Her cargo consisted chiefly of baggage horses, to the number of 130, most of w were drowned. Their loss can be easily supplied. The statement that 90 horses attached to the Rhode Island battery were drowned, Mr. Flanders pronounces a mistake. When he left they had een safely landed. His own horse, however, and that of another staff officer which happened to be on board the Pocahontas, were lost.

Several vessels were driven on shore, experies

ing, however, but trifling damage, and will un-doubtedly be successfully got off. Among those driven ashore was the Eastern Queen, which carried the 4th Rhode Island Regiment. But the troops were all landed without the occurrence of a single casualty. Indeed, the only lives lost during the whole gale were those of the Colonel and the Surgeon from New Jersey, previously mentioned. And they would have been saved but for their rashness in attempting to pass in a small boat from one vessel to another, or from the shore to the vessel.

to the vessel.

In the opinion of Mr. Flanders, the expedition could not be delayed on account of the storm, and the losses which it had encountered, but would soon commence active operations. Gen.
Burnside was full of hope, anticipating the most complete success. In conversation he remarked that he had seen darker days than this,' and that no disaster which the fleet had yet experienced disheartened him in the least. The soldiers place the utmost confidence in his judgment as ties as a General, and wherever

There are entertained for the safety of three Elisworth ressels that left Boston for Elisworth three weeks since. The names of these yessels are the Mechanic, Wandarar and Arabine.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. Mr. S. N. Taben will immediately commence his an nual call upon subscribers in Kennebec County. Col. Ww. Swerr will call upon subscribers in Oxford

coggin County.

Mr Warren Fuller will call upon subscribers in

The Plow Horse and the War Horse. In these troublous times, there are two great finally liquidated and extinguished.

and successful issue, it is equally necessary,—nay it is more imperiously necessary, that agriculture formance of their duty. should be more vigorously prosecuted than ever While, however, we would urge action upon to the utmost limit of its productive capacity .- Portland Advertiser : The war horse and the plow horse, though in separate teams, and in far different fields, must revertheless draw together, that their results may there are 5,000,000 of families. nevertheless draw together, that their results may

friends of the Plow-horse-team a consideration of crinoline, by substituting 20 cent some of the duties which press upon them.

Though winter is now hovering around us with its storms of snow and sleet, and Boreas is holding sum of \$835,000,000. its storms of snow and sleet, and Boreas is holding thing hearival" over the hills and far away, the planting season will soon be upon us. Would it 000,000. It would be only a day's work a month labors, in order, that when it comes it will find us ready to work to advantage? During the comready to work to advantage? During the comparative leisure of the present long winter even-Supposing the laboring population of the loyal States be 10,000,000 out of 25,000,000, and that ings, a programme of operations,—a chart of the summer campaign can be made out, and all the operations of all would be \$1,500,000,000,000 a year. Certainly with no great stretch of plans well considered and matured, the cost counted and the force engaged.

half a million strong productive hands have been This is more than will be called for. taken from their usual business, and carried into responsibility upon those of us who are left behind to till the earth. We must first therefore, ber of the Cavalry regiment a long communicaourselves. This is a duty that individual self-

Thus it will seem that, allowing the European countries to be blessed with their usual good crops, their population is so numerous that they cannot, or do not raise a sufficient supply of bread to meet their home demand. They must therefore depend upon you, or will depend upon you charged, what would become of other officers of the same—and where is there is the interval in the same in the same is the interval in the same is the interval in the same in the same is the same is the same in the same is the nevertheless you have it to sell on as reasonable terms as they can procure it elsewhere. All these facts and considerations should give us courage the four winds. For courage, promptness, and energy, and prount us to renewed activity. and energy, and prompt us to renewed activity experience must come from active service, and I during the coming season. Put the Plow-horse am satisfied that he will show himself as apt a

in order and have him ready for the harness. the State was made to the legislature. From a to the discredit of the Colonel. He says : copy which has been furnished us we learn there are 69 banks in the State with an aggregate capital of \$7,968,850. These banks have a circulation of \$4,075,433, a liability of \$7,338,846, a loan of \$12,540,337, and \$724,026 specie in their vaults. There are also in the State 14 Savings Institutions which have an aggregate deposit of \$1,620,270. One new bank, the North Berwick, has been added to the list during the past year, and one, the Sanford, has been stricken from it. We have thus briefly given our readers the sub-The banking capital has been increased \$135,472 stance of the communication, most happy, if insince the last report, the circulation has decreased justice has been done Col. Goddard by any thing \$694,314, and the loans have decreased \$1,036,- published in our columns, to give him the benefit 080. The report shows that all the banks are in of the defence so zealously, and we have no rea-

possession of by our forces. These are a group of small islands on the west coast of Florida, near the entrance of the Wacassa Bay, which affords ments near Washington, says the several coma fine harbor for shipping. At this point is the panies of the 3d are now making up their allot western termination of the Florida Railway, ment rolls. The whole amount of two months which affords the only communication across the State of Flerida. Fernandina on the Atlan-\$10,822, as follows: tic coast being the eastern terminus. The possession of Cedar Keys, therefore, gives us the possession of this impostant railroad.

states that the amount paid out for fishing bounties in that collection District, is about \$45,000. The amount in the Castine, or Penobscot District, is about 50,000. The amount in the latter District falls short the usual sum, some \$15,000. A as the men are are adding to their allotment daily. large number of vessels have failed to be entitled The 10th sent home \$14,800 of their two months to bounty, for some cause, in the Castine Dis- pay. trict, and quite a large number in the Frenchman's Bay District.

company recruited in that vicinty by Captain summarily dismissed by Gen. Sedgwick. The Stephen C. Fletcher has been mustered into the U. S. Service and on Wednesday last left Skow- the gentlemen above named, which we underhegan to join the 7th Regiment now at Lewins- stand has been amicably and honorably adjusted. ville Va. They will be designated as company
F of that regiment. The officers are Capt. Stephen C. Fletcher; Lieut's Lyman M. Shorey and eration of the officers generally, and we are glad L. B. Crosby.

MORTALITY IN THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT. We the most gratifying character. nderstand from a letter received in this city that since the 11th regiment has been stationed at Meridian Hill in Washington, eighty-five essential improvements made in her machinery deaths have occurred in the ranks. This is an and will be thoroughly refitted and ready

Taxation and Economy.

The work of perfecting an efficient financial olicy by which the enormous national indebtedness now accrning may be provided for, progresses very slowly. Notwithstanding the credit of the Government is strained to its utmost for the neans to carry on the vast military operations necessary for the suppression of the rebellion, and the expedients resorted to by the Secretary of the Treasury, are becoming every day more doubtful and precarious, there seems to be on the part of Congress an almost criminal delay in the adoption of some plan of taxation which shall meet the exigencies of the crisis, and furnish a basis upon which the national indebtedness may

leading interests which command the attention of There can be no doubt that our national exist every man and woman, indeed of every person ence is imperilled by this supineness and delay or who has arrived at the age of discretion. These the part of Congress. The grand advance of two interests are, War and Agriculture. War, McClellan so anxiously awaited and desired, and though unworthy to be classed anywhere near ag- the triumph of our arms in the field, are not so riculture in point of respect and honor, we never- vital to the integrity and stability of the repubtheless put first on the list now, because it is upon lic, as the establishment of a sound and permaus with all its mighty evils and horrors, and, like nent financial policy. The people demand imany other overshadowing calamity which has sud- mediate action of Congress. They are willing to denly come upon us, it must be attended to with bear any burden of taxation necessary to carry on all our energies. In order, however, to carry on the war and bring this wicked rebellion to an end, the war with vigor, so as to bring it to a speedy and they will hold their representatives to a stern

before. The war horse and the plow horse must Congress, it will be well for the people to adopt be pressed in the harness to their utmost ability a rigid system of retrenchment and economy and power. In other words, while the soldier their personal and domestic expenditures to enmust take his life in his hand, and throw him- able them easily to bear the taxation which may self into every breach where danger threatens, be imposed upon them. We would commend to the farmer must, with equal zeal and alacrity, our readers the following suggestions upon this push forward his peaceful but indispensable art branch of the subject, which we copy from the

both conduce to the salvation of the country. The and save all the dimes that could be saved, with his possessions, and the soldier must be clothed and fed, that his strength may be continued and little longer, should save in clothes \$5 a year Leaving the advocacy of the war interests to others, we will, as in duty bound, urge upon our as much more, \$10 each;—in gewgaws, bonnets, and \$2 silks, should average \$20 dollars each, the aggregate saving would be \$35 cash; and the

not be well to begin to make preparation for its at fifty cents a day, and most of the day laborers plans well considered and matured, the cost counted and the force engaged.

First and foremost, it must be remembered that to be used to preserve the life of the nation. farming friends, used to light taxes, this sum may seem large, but if raised as it ought to be, the camp, where they have become consumers—
and consumers only. This will throw additional luxuries, it will not be severely felt by them."

produce bread and other catables sufficient for tion signed "A Fire in Front," purporting to be ourselves. This is a duty that individual self-preservation enjoins. Next we must produce bread contained in a recent article copied by us from and other eatables sufficient to subsist our armies. the Franklin Patriot. The ideas of the writer This we must do, or we are lost. It will never do seem to be well expressed, but the manuscript It is armed with the Austrian Enfield rifle—an lied behind breast-works of sand, only at last to to depend upon any other people for subsistence is so illegible, even if its length were no objecfor our armies. Next, as a matter of policy and tion, that we dare not venture to place it in the son, is an energetic and capable officer, his courbetter part of valor, at 4 o'clock P. M., we struck national profit, we should produce a surplus to hands of our compositors. The substance of the sell to our brethren across the water, as we have done for the two years past. This will have the done for the two years past. This will have the done for the two years past. This will have the done for the two years past. This will have the done for the two years past. This will have the done for the two years past. This will have the done and good will of the men under his comfidence a effect, although "King Cotton" may be defunct, of ill-treatment and neglect of his soldiers made to keep the balance of trade in our favor and bring gold to us, instead of carrying it from us.

On our way we passed in the article referred to, attributing its origin to keep their mills in operation.

On our way we passed in the article referred to, attributing its origin to keep their mills in operation.

On our way we passed in the article referred to, attributing its origin to sell, preferring to keep their mills in operation.

On our way we passed in the article referred to, attributing its origin to sell, preferring to keep their mills in operation.

On our way we passed in the article referred to, attributing its origin to sell, preferring to keep their mills in operation.

In Bi teleford, the Laconia corporation now agriculture into public schools. Accepted. bring gold to us, instead of carrying it from us. in the article referred to, attributing its origin and authorship to feelings of revenge for merited posed of enlisted soldiers, has been organized and plight as ourselves, and altogether we tramped on plight as ourselves, and altogether we tramped on But, perhaps you will say, this last is a mere contingency. If England and France and other countries of Europe should have good crops anoth-charges being true, the writer asserts, as he says, er season, they will not want our corn and grain, from constant observation upon duty, and in the and meat, and butter and cheese. We need have hospitals, "that Col. Goddard has been untiring and meat, and butter and cheese. We need have no fears of this. A full crop in those sections of the world would diminish our exports of these articles, but not stop them by a great deal. We have it from good authority, the American Stock at midnight, in the coldest weather, to know the midnight is the coldest weather. Journal, that in common seasons, England purchases about three hundred thousand bushels of grain per day throughout the year, which, enormous as it seems, is but about a bushel for one mous as it seems, is but about a bushel for one hundred persons, saying nothing for animals.—
Her usual purchase of wheat is estimated at forty

Her usual purchase of wheat is estimated at forty

and counsel, and his visits are always accompanied by a general expression of good feeling among the boys." In reference to his alleged lack of Thus it will seem that, allowing the European proper military qualifications, the writer says:

"His experience in military matters is limited for enough to make up the deficiency, provided the army guilty of the same-and where is there scholar as the most of them when the lessons are

The writer admits the alleged desire of the Robbins and Swan, the Bank Commissioners of regiment to be disbanded, but denies that this is

"The cause lies in another direction. Just say

son to doubt, so sincerely volunteered in his behalf, by a member of his regiment.

Hanscom, Heath,

Col. Staples says they will do better than this,

REV. H. C. LEONARD. We learn that the nan's Bay District.

Charges preferred against Rev. Mr. Leonard the Chaplain of the 3d regiment, by Maj. Burt, were to know that the success which has attended his benevolent efforts in behalf of the men is

The steamer T. F. Secor is now having unusual mortality and must be owing to the un-healthiness of the locality of the encampment. Portland when the river opens.

Army Correspondence. Letter from the Twelfth Regiment.

officers of the 14th regiment, with a valuable horse and trappings, sword, belt and sash, as a testimonial of their esteem and good will. Previ-FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29, 1862. ous to the presentation, a large party of gentle-MR. EDITOR :- Although every true patriot i men, consisting of Governor Washburn, several Maine is interested in the welfare and success of members of the Council and the Legislature, offi- all our Union troops in the field, it is natura cers of the several regiments stationed in this city, that the people of our glorious State should b and others invited, were entertained at the quarespecially interested in the prosperity of the sol ters of Col. Nickerson. A dinner was provided diers who have gone from our own State, sacri exclusively from the Commissary stores, the bill ficing the comforts and enjoyments of home, to of fare comprising pea-soup, boiled salt beef and aid in suppressing a tyranical rebellion, and pork, baked beans, hard tack, brown bread, white maintain the true fundamental principles of bread, hot coffee, boiled rice and molasses, &c., benign government. I presume that there is no served upon tables extemporized of rough boards paper in the State, in which the correspondence and flour-barrels, in tin plates and other utensils from the various regiments of the State is read of the camp. One object of the entertainment, with so much interest, as the letters to the as stated by Col. Nickerson, was to show the vis- Farmer. Those who are patrons of agricultural ors how the soldiers fared.

All the articles furnished for the table were fighting the "war for the Union." It is a fact drawn from the ordinary rations of the men, and worthy of remark that, in looking over the enlistbooked by them in their usual manner. The vig- ment rolls of different regiments, we find that or and ability with which the bill of fare was about two-thirds of the enlisted men are farmers despatched, bore testimony alike to the good appetites of the company and the excellence of the near Fortress Monroe upon the beach, having disvision made by the government for the soldiers embarked from the steamer Constitution ten in its service. Surely no reasonable person can days ago, in order to have the steamer cleansed complain of such fare. It is wholesome, nutri- and to give the men an opportunity to recuper tious, palatable and abundant, and no man whose ate their exhausted energies. The Maine 12th,

for the cuisine of the camp. That part of the ly fatigue the men. Why we are detained here is not known by soldier's duty at least we hold ourselves in readiness to perform at any time at a moment's notice. neither is our place of destination known. Gen. Dinner being concluded, the company adjourned Butler will endcavor to carry out the origins to the field in front of the encampment, where, after a review of the regiment, a hollow square partment may have another plan for Butler to exwas formed, and the ceremony of presentation ecute. Both regiments are encamped near the took place. The address of Capt. Morris of Com- Fortress on a soft sandy beach; it is not strange pany K, was finely conceived and very happily that quite a large number of the men are not able livered. Col. Nickerson, to whose accomplish- to report for duty. The measles prevail in both ments as a soldier, having done valiant service on regiments, about one hundred and forty cases the battle-field, is added ready and forcible speech, being reported to-day. Two deaths have occurred responded in appropriate terms to the compli- in our regiment since our arrival here. If we mentary demonstration of the officers of his regi- had ground convenient for drilling, the men would ment. We regret that we have not space to prc- feel at home and be gaining in military knowlsent the address and its response to our readers. edge.

stomach is too squeamish or delicate for it is fit to and the Eastern Bay State regiment had been con

All the proceedings of the occasion were managed A fine scene is presented from here; to the with exceeding good taste, and everything passed north about a mile distant is Camp Hamilton. off greatly to the enjoyment of those who had where the 16th Massachusetts regiment is encamped; in the Roads in front of us is quite a fleet of large war-steamers and gunboats. On DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT. Or- Sewall's Point a large number of rebels can be ders were received in this city on Saturday last from seen every day by aid of a glass; they are evi-Gen. Butler, requiring the 14th regiment, Col. dently trying to construct batteries, but fear of Nickerson, to hold itself in readiness to move on the Rip-raps keeps them at bay. Wednesday morning of this week. It is under-Our forces have had one engagement here, ar stood that a new expedition under Gen. Butler, is we must acknowledge a defeat of our troops, and

to be directed to some point on the Southern a precipitate retreat; although when we consid coast not heretofore occupied by the Union troops, er the superior prowess of the enemy, our retreat with which the 14th Maine is to be connected. will not be construed as a deficiency of valor on The regiment will be paid off to-day by Paymaster Usher, thirty thousand dollars having been ing Thursday and Friday of last week the wind furnished by the Bangor banks for the purpose. blew with great force from the northeast, accomrendered necessary by the unexpected delay in receiving the requisite United States funds from flowed higher than had been known for eleven years. Slowly and steadily the enemy advanced The 14th numbers about 850, exclusive of those towards our encapment; our pickets were drawn on the sick list. It is composed of excellent ma- in, and the whole regiment was in commotion terial, both officers and men, and is one of the In vain did we charge upon the enemy with best disciplined regiments yet organized in Maine. shovel and spade; again and again our forces ralexcellent weapon. Its commander, Col. Nicker- be effectually routed. Considering discretion the cupied for a grave-yard. Many of the graves In this connection, we learn that the 13th regiment, Col. Neal Dow, is to be held in readiness to join the new expedition now fitting out at Annapolis, of which Gen. Heintzleman is to have the command. The regiment will be paid off immediately upon the departure of the 14th, and tide had subsided, and striking our tents again we went back to our old camp-ground, not feeling THE SICK IN THE HOSPITALS. Some changes any better for our adventure. Col. Shepley has have taken place in the administration of affairs gone to Washington, and we hope on his return at the Winthrop Hall Hospital during the past to learn something in regard to our future moveweek. Dr. Bradbury of Oldtown, is associated ments. C. W. B.

Letter from the Third Regiment.

CAMP HOWARD,

Near Alexandria, Va., Jan. 27, 1862. DEAR FARMER :- Notwithstanding the positive Norcross of this city, having resigned the posiness with which certain newspaper correspondents The deaths at the hospital during the past week have been only two, viz: Jan. 29, Wm. Storer, Co. H, 14th regiment; Jan. 31, H. Han- the details of which they were prevented only by son, 3d battery. The number of sick admitted a commendable desire to serve the interests of the country, (?) the Army of the Potomac is still Portions of the U. S. Arsenal buildings are used for hospital purposes by the 13th regiment, knowledge, other than to devour its daily rations, under the direction of Surgeons Bates and Gordon. Number of sick on Tuesday, 4th inst., in tion was not made hazardous by the depths of hospital, 82; in quarters, 79; total 161. Of the number in hospital, only 20 are very sick. The number of deaths in the hospital, since the organization of the regiment, 8; number during the in connection with Burnside's expedition have past week, 5, as follows: Jan. 31, Ellsworth been thwarted in any manner, it is fair to con-Brown, 2d battery; Feb 1st, Ambrose Leeman, Co. C; Asa K. Berry, Co. K; Feb. 3, Charles taken in their foolish and criminal attempts to Skeetup, Co. E; John Flint, Co. H. The deaths pry into the secrets of the War Department. The interest in the prospective movements of the Army of the Potomac, shared by all, is felt by none more than by those who continued by the property of the p have been from congestion of the lungs following none more than by those who constitute it, as it reported at the Adjutant General's office on the natural; but the discussions with reference to The sick in the several regiments and batteries reported at the Adjutant General's office on the 3d inst., was as follows: 13th regiment, 193; 14th do., 176; 15th do., 178; cavalry do., 239; 2d battery, 16; 3d do., 15; 4th do., 20; 6th do., 22—total, 859. Showing a slight increase on the number reported last week. The mortality is George knows his business, and when he gets ready, will give the word." Even if it is politic to attack the apex of the formidable triangle that ACCIDENT. We learn from the Journal that on fronts us at Manassas, an immediate advance is Tuesday 28th the horses attached to one of the made improbable at least by the condition of the Stanley House coaches became frightened and ran roads, which are impassable for artillery. The wood, keeps them much warmer than the average and to divert the Bank tax from schools into with the fore-runners at their heels. Coming in war cloud that has so long hung over the Poto- of the houses in the country. contact with a sleigh in which Capt. Nath'l Rob- mac, seems to have drifted westward, and now nson and wife of this city were riding, they were lowers darkly over the West. Eyes that have thrown out and both severely though not danger- been looking to the Potomac so long for the blow ously wounded. The horses also ran into the pung to be struck that should destroy the force of the of Mr. Barnard of Readfield and Mr. B. and his rebellion, are now centered upon Kentucky, from son were pretty badly bruised, but will probably which tidings of victory have just reached us. will be but temporary, and that we shall soon be Col. Goddard of the Cavalry, was arrested permitted to wipe out the disgrace entailed upon last week on complaint of Mr. Calvin E. Sawtelle, us at Bull Run, and to realize the highest expecof Sidney, for an unprovked assault upon him tations of the North.

while employed in hauling hay to the encamp- The weather has been of late the most disagree ment of the regiment. The case was heard be- able that can be imagined, and has tried to its fore Judge Titcomb, of the Municipal Court, and utmost the fortitude of the men. Many are the after much importunity and persuasion and many wishes I have heard expressed for the clear sky, apologies on the part of the Colonel, Mr. Saw- cool air and snow-clad hills of old Maine. Rain telle was induced to withdraw his complaint. almost unintermitting has fallen for more than a week. A dense fog has hung over the camp like Theodore S. Brown son of the late Benja- a pall. One could not step beyond the threshold nin Brown of Vassalboro', and for many years a of his tent domicil without sinking to an unwell known citizen of Bangor died at the Insane known depth in mud of the most sticky kind Hospital in this city on the 26th inst. The Ban-Of course the possibility of drills has been precludgor Whig states that for a day or two before his ed; and we have had no dress parade for a fortnight. It is no wonder that such gloomy weather stamped its doleful hue of blue upoff all faces. Furs at the Darby Block in this city for several Yesterday, however, the sun burst through the FURS AT AUCTION. The auction sale of Ladies' clouds, dissipated the mist that rose from the days past has been very successful. We understand that the propietors will visit Gardiner, and ground, and gladdened the hearts of all with his

by the singing of Old Hundred accompanied by the band. Never did this grand old melodythe Christian's triumphal song—sound more sub-lime, as, rising alike from the loved instruments lime, as, rising alike from the loved instruments and the lips of Christian warriors, it echoed over solves of the year 1861 entitled "Resolve to enthe hills. I venture to say that many returned from this hour of spiritual communion with nobler purposes and firmer resolves to ennoble the life warren from the Committee on Education

profession of arms by a purer life. In a previous letter I felt it my duty to criticise a certain evil that seemed in danger of bringing our to pass. Accepted.

The resolves upon National Affairs submitted regiment into bad repute abroad, with no design of injuring the reputation of the regiment, than higher, but to which none in the service merits a higher, but to attempt to abate the evil of bringing the force of public opinion to bear upon it. It is but simple ustice to say that all reasons for complaint on pended and the bill passed to be engrossed. this score have been removed, and that under the this score have been removed, and that under the care of its officers the regiment is advancing rapidly in military discipline and morals.

our encampment attending to the allotment of soldiers' pay to their friends in Maine. He has quested to furnish the Treasurer of State and quested to furnish the Treasurer of State and the soldiers' pay to their friends in Maine. set apart from three-fourths to five-sixths of their States. be a soldier-or anything else. Speaking for our-fined on board the steamer nearly three weeks acmonthly stipend for the use of those whom they The resolve after discussion, passed to be enself and other members of the craft who partici- complishing nothing and every day becoming so have left at home. Sutlers—the curse of the sol- grossed. pated in the entertainment, we would gladly ex- debilitated, that when the regiments went on diers—will find their occupation gone under the allotment system; and thousand of dollars will Granger stating the letter of the Hon. Wm. change our usual lenten editorial fare at any time shore, a small amount of exertion served to greatbe sent to cheer the hearts of the needy at home,

H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United

States, to his Excellency Gov. Washburn, in refwhich otherwise would be worse than squandered.

Three of the released prisoners, taken at Bull soil of Maine, is entirely satisfactory to this Leg-Three of the released prisoners, many H. have paid us a islature.

Run, belonging to company H, have paid us a islature.

House.—Resolve relating to grant to Waterlough they have gone to Maine.

and Merrow. Having been allowed a month's fur-lough they have gone to Maine.

We have to-day been furnished by the Govern-ment with new Austrian rifles. Although lacking the finish and polish of American manufac- the time to 1870. ing the finish and polish of American manufacture, they are said to be a very serviceable weapture, they are said to be a very serviceable weapin favor of Charles Griffin which was once read on. We hope to have a chance to try their qual- and laid over under the rules.

I observed several typographical errors in my last letter. Among them were the use of "conspicuous" instead of "capricious," "mustered out" instead of "mustered." MILES.

THE COTTON MILLS OF MAINE. The industrinal, writing over the signature of "Toby Candor," has been at considerable pains to obtain statistics of the cotton manufactures and the condition of the mills in this State. We copy from his statement the following facts of interest:

ment the following facts of interest:

"The Kennebec Company in Augusta have on hand about 250 bales. The mill is running on three-quarters time, working 11,000 spindles and keeping employed 300 operatives. Sheetings and keeping employed 300 operatives. Sheetings and sheeping employed 300 operatives. hand, the company having disposed their stocks- cordially approved by this Legislature.

pointed establishment of the kind in the country, Mr. Dingley moved to reconsider has on hand about five months' supply. The Bates Mill, which consumes annually say 2,000,-ture, relating to establishing and endowing Ag-000 lbs., about the same amount. These mills have recently been employed in making duck for government tents, turning out 75,000 yards week-ly. They have lately declared a semi annual div-

have a steek of about 4500 bales, which, as now consum d, will last nearly two years. But one mill is kept running, and this one is confined principally to the manufacture of sheeting, fine shirtings and cotton flannels. The Pepperell mills, Mr. Bradbury of Eastport, Chairman of the working 70,000 spindles and consuming at the rate of about 13,000 bales per annum in busy length in favor of the bill.

in this State, according to the foregoing estimate, to allow the Governor to appoint one or more 15,420 bales of cotton on hand, or supposing a bale weighs on an average 470 pounds, 7,247,400 this torm the bill passed to be engrossed by a pounds. Fifteen thousand bales probably cost, including all expenses, about 13 cents per pound, and if sold at the present rates a splendid profit would accrue to the holders. Not a bale however, is in the market for sale, the various com- United States, (reported in the House from the panies, for obvious reasons, preferring to keep their mills in operation.

Committee on Frontier and Coast Defence) was once read.

"The fact is, the regiments now in camp here come up by assignment on Monday.

Resolve approving the commendation of Secretary are equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any of our regiments at the time of leaving the State. They are up to the maximum strength, are well officered throughout—the officers generally having the confidence and respect of the men in a remarkable degree. The men are exceedingly well behaved and orderly. There are more than four thousand nine hundred men here, and I positively affirm that they do not make half so troops, let them send over a committee or come selves, en masse, and ascertain the fact. I regiments will come out any time and show them a better company or regimental drill than they have seen this side of the Potomac. The men are well armed with new rifles and uniformed in to abolish certain offices. army blue, and are in excellent spirits, "sickwithstanding. The tents are warm and comfortable, in many cases being fitted up with beds and wardrobe arrangements, with real Yankee contrivance and taste. Each tent is floored over and less extern which the contract of Superintendent of Common Schools; to suspend, for the present the "Scientific Survey" of the

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February contains among its leading articles—The Battle Hymn of the Republic, by Mrs. Howe; Agnes of Sorrento.

Sioners also." We had destroyed their vocation and might as well dispense with their offices.

The bill and amendment were referred, by Mrs. Stowe; The Story of To-day, which will History, by Professor Agaziz; Love and Skates, principal articles are: Pascal as a Christian Phil one of the inimitable "Bigelow Papers," which Republished by W. H. Bidwell, 5 Beekman St will be continued through each number of the New York. Terms \$5 per annum. present volume of the Atlantic. Boston : published by Ticknor & Fields. Terms \$3 per an-Wool. As cotton becomes scarce and high, wool

trated articles are: The American Bank Note is sold at low figures. open a large assortment for sale in that city on enlivening rays. Religious services were held at Company; Orley Farm, by Anthony Trollop; ten o'clock. The regiment being formed in a hol-low square, Mr. Leonard discussed earnestly upthe usual variety of humorous illustrations, fash-Master at Brownville in place of W. W. Willard at the same time the duties of practical religion ington St. Boston; C. A. Pierce, Water St. Aucausing his death. He has been a missionary custa. Me. with peculiar emphasis. The services were closed

Maine Legislature.

reported a bill incorporating a department of Ag-riculture in the Maine State Semimary, ought not

Resolve to amend the Resolves of 1861, making

lly in military discipline and morals.

Mr. Whitehouse of Augusta, is at present in Mr. Sewall of Oldtown, offered the following

received a hearty co-operation from both officers amount of current funds not exceeding two and and men in his efforts. From thirteen to four-teen hundred dollars, I understand, have been al-Stocks, to be exchanged by the Treasurer with teen hundred dollars, I understand, have been al-lotted by each company to be sent directly to gusta, for the demand notes of the United States Maine every two months. Nothing better calculated to advance the interests of the regiment officer or soldier. The Treasurer shall pay said could be devised; and it speaks well for the discould be devised; and it speaks well for the dis-position of the men that they have so cheerfully mand notes in the six per cent. stock of the United

and Merrow. Having been allowed a month's fur- ville College, after a lengthy discussion was passed

Mr. S. stated that a soldier was enlisted into the service in one of the Regiments and served a month or more, but when the United States officer came to muster in the Regiment, he refused to receive him because he had about one-eighth African blood in his veins. The resolve was to pay him for the time he served.

THE COTTON MILLS OF MAINE. The industri-ous and able correspondent of the Boston Jour-Hon. W. H. Seward to Gov. Washburn was de-

cotton flannels are principally manufactured.

State of the United States, in allowing the pasage of British troops over the soil of Maine, is

which was a small amount—at a very handsome profit some months ago. The mill is closed.

The Lewiston mills are all in operation, running we believe on three-quarters time. The Androscoggin Mill, which is reported to be the best approved by this Legislature.

Mr. Smart moved to lay the resolution on the table pending which the Senate adjourned.

House.—The bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks after a long personal discussion, was passed to be engrossed.

idend of 6 per cent., amounting to \$4,000. The Hill Company have also declared dividend of H. Seward, was, on motion of Mr. Smart, tabled 5 per cent., amounting to \$20,000. The gross Mr. Gross from the Committee on Education

rate of about 13,000 bales per annum in times, have on hand about the same stock as their neighbors of the Laconia. Their stock as now neighbors of the Laconia. Their stock as now Commissioners,) and inserting a section requestused will last say nine months.

In Saco, the York company, comprising five mills, with an aggregate of 28,000 spindles, have on hand about 2000 bales, using about five bales

Mr. B. advocated the anendment, and spoke to

daily.

It will be seen that we have in the aggregate the general merits of the bill.

This amendment was afterwards so modified as

Senate .- Bill authorizing the loan of money to

The Soldiers in Augusta. Alluding to the allow a second reading at the present time, and misrepresentations of the press in regard to the a discussion ensued; Mr. Farwell doubting the discipline and behavior of the troops encamped in delay for the purp se of investigating the subject this city, the Augusta correspondent of the Bangor Whig a Bangor man makes the following in favor of immediate action. The Senate refused remarks:

tary Seward, after some discussion and several efforts to amend, was passed by a vote of 17 to 5.

House.—Among the business of the session was
the passage to be engrossed of resolves relating to
Timby's Patent Revolving Iron Battery, and for

the payment of certain claims against the United States for enlisting soldiers in Maine. Monday, Feb. 3. Senate.—The bill for the loan of the credit of much disturbance about the city as did the first battalion of the "Sixth" while in Bangor. If A resolution was passed by general consent au-thorizing the State Treasurer to advance to Major will guarantee that either the 13th, 14th or 15th R. G. Usher, U. S. Paymaster, the sum of \$30, 000, for the payment of the 14th regiment to en able it to leave for the seat of war.

House .- Mr. Blake of Bangor, presented a bill well armed with new rifles and uniformed in to abolish certain omees.

The act proposes to abolish the Board of Agriculture, and its office of Secretary, and to suspend the appropriations to County Agricultural Socihas a stove, which, with the abundant supply of State, and the office of "Assistant Land Agent,"

Treasury of the State.

Mr. Cary moved to add, "the Bank Commis

be concluded in the March number, and be pub- embellishment for the month is a splendid mezzowhich tidings of victory have just reached us. lished in a handsome volume under the title of the title of the battle of Quebec and Death of Wolfe. The by the late Maj. Winthrop; Port Royal, a poem sopher; Macaulay's History; Life and Times of by John G. Whittier; and a Yankee Id :ll en- Count Cavour; Life and Times of Edmund Burke; titled Mason and Slidell, by Jas. Russell Lowell- The Great Arabian; The Constable of the Tower.

THE IMPORTANCE OF INCREASED PRODUCTION OF num.

**Messrs. Ticknor & Fields announce in press another novel from the gifted and graceful pen of the lamented Major Winthrop, who so gloriously fell at the battle of Great Bethel, in Virginia. It is entitled "John Brent," and will be found a story of more stirring adventure than his former novel "Cecil Dreeme," which has proved so successful. Price \$1. sent by mail post much greater share of their attention. Sheep proved so successful. Price \$1, sent by mail post much greater share of their attention. Sheep flocks are profitable both for their fleeces, and carcasses. They always find a ready sale in the HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY. The Illus- market at remunerative prices when other stock

Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., one of the The Adventures of Philip, by Thackeray; besides most distinguished missionaries of the American board was recently killed in a most painful man-Mr. Charles L. Dunning is appointed Post on the significance of the Lord's Prayer, enforcing ions &c. Agents, A. Williams & Co. 100 Washfrom the track of the Troy and Rutland Railroad from the track of the Troy and Rutland Railroad.

AS AT ANY OTHER PLACE ON THE RIVER.

patronage.

TOysters sent to any part of the city free of charge.

LEVI FOYE. Augusta, Dec. 9, 1861.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN, The Spring Term will commence MONDAY, Feb. 17th, and One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me.,

> All the best brands in the market. Also Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Graham Flour and

> Feed. COD AND POLLOCK FISH. Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—"rane's, Sode Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all size Oakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to su

The subscriber wishes to purchase a pair of good Burr Stones
Any one having such to dispose of, will please address the subscriber.

JOHN ALLEN. riber. Presque Isle, Jan. 22, 1862.

HOBBS, CHASE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, SOLE LEATHER, 1y35 Nos. 31 and 38 Union Street, PORTLAND, Mr.

WHOLESALE FLOUR DEALER,

CASH and the highest market prices paid for Hides, Calf skins, Wool and Wool skins, and Tallow, by ROBINSON & MULLIKEN. Augusta, Jan. 1862.

CARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra, and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

Augusta, Jan. 1862.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN.

D. WHITING, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SUBGEON

LOW PRICES I am also prepared to serve up Oysters in all the various forms tich may be called for, such as

Raw, Roast, Stewed, Fried, Blazed, &c., Sherbrook, C. E., Jan. 25th, of diptheria, Alonzo M. Barrows
I Vassalboro', aged 25 years.

In East Winthrop, Jan. 26th, Mrs. Sophronia P. Lowell, aged
8 years.

In Readfield, Jan 23d, Christopher Adle, aged 79 years; Jan.

Sth, Louisa A. Hunt, aged 27 years.

In Waterville, Alexander McKechnie, aged 83 years.

Reading the secommodations for parties, who will be waited upon and any exceeding the public by keeping Oysters the year round (and not for the few winter months, only,) and as it will be my endeavor to sell the best of Oysters, at the very lowest, living prices, I trust I may receive a fair share of parties.

DURE WINE. MANUFACTURED from the celebrated Muscadine Grape.

And Journal of Bural Art and Bural Taste.

PETER B. MEAD and GEORGE B. WOODWARD

Editors and Proprietors, New York.

A Monthly Magazine devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery; to Culture under-Gilass; Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, and the improvement and embellishment of City, Surbourban, and Country Houses.

The new Fruits and Flowers, and all improvements in rural art, will be liberally illustrated.

TERMS.

Annual Subscription, Two Dollars; Four Copies, Six dollars Bound Volumes for 1859 and 1861, and Subscription 1862. Five dollars. Clubs of Six, Nine dollars annually, in advance, and to the one who relies in a seventh cuts for the processor of the control of

TERMS.

Annual Subscription, Two Dollars; Four Copies, Six dollars-Bound Volumes for 1860 and 1861, and Subscription 1862. Five dollars. Clubs of Six, Nine dollars annually, in advance, and to the one who gets it up, a seventh copy will be sent gratis, as many years as the club is maintained.

Specimen numbers will be sent free. Address,

MEAD & WOODWARD,

New York City

This wine can only to post office address, Dec 30, 1861.

The best lot.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY. continue cleven weeks.

Z. C. TASK, A. B., Principal. The usual number of Assistants will be employed, and such as the interests of the School

DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR,

TUTION. Classics, \$5; Higher English, \$4; Common English, \$3. Instruction in Music, Drawing and Painting, at the usual rates.

J. B. DASCOMB, Sec. Skowhegan, Feb. 3, 1962. DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. had been massacred by the Chinese rebels, near

THE copartnership under the name of J. G. ROUNDS & Co., is dissolved this day by mutual consent, and J. G. Rounds is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. As I intend to leave the State the first of March, it is hoped that all who are indebted to me will pay before then for after that time I shall be obliged to leave all my demands in the hands of an attorney. The route through a lawyer's office is generally costly.

Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

Agents for the different qualities of SOAP Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Jakum, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in purchasers.

AGENTS FOR THE GARDINER FLO Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862.

WATER VILLE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on Turn 1862, and continue cleven weeks.

Costly.

Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

J. G. ROUNDS.
Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

The Judge of Probate within and for the Lounty of Kenuebec.

The Pettynox of George W. HUNTON, Administrator on the estate of Lararter Huntors, late of R-adfield, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully represents, that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of about four hundred dollars; that said deceased idea series desired and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Readfield, and described as follows, viz:—a parcel of land, being the same conveyed to the deceased by John S. Hains, by deel dated Feb. 4, 1854, containing twenty-eight acres and one hundred and forty-line rods, more or less. That a partial sale of said real estate, of six hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that waterville, Jan. 16, 1862.

WATERVILLE ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERY will commence on Tuesdat, Feb. 18th, 1862, and continue eleven weeks.

It is structions: R. E. JONES, A. B., Principal; Mrs. C. M. Sampson, Preceptress; Prof. L. Lynch, Teacher of Lastrumental Music; Mr. Geo. W. Seavey, Teacher of Painting and Drawing.

TUITION

Languages,

High English,

4.500

Drawing and Painting, (extra.)

6.00 to 10 00

Music, (extra.)

BOARD. Arrangements have been made to provide board, including room and lights, for \$2 per week. Students wishing to be added the partial said real estate, of six hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that

PREEDOM NOTICE.

Know all men by these presents, that I, Edward Palmer, do hereby relinquish to my son George Palmer his time, and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EDWARD PALMER.

Attest: James S. Mancel.

Pemiquid, Jan. 23, 1862.

Pemiquid, Jan. 23, 1862.

Palmer his time, and that I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

EDWARD PALMER.

*3w8

Alarge and general assortment of Furniture, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattresses, Pictures and Picture Frames, &c., selling at prices to suit the times.

Also—Ready-made Coffins, in Walnut, Mahogany and Pine, and the order; Silver Plates. Handles, Satin and Thibet linings.

No. 6, Bridge's Block.

Augusta, Jan. 27, 1861. BURR STONES.

Flour, Pork, Lard, Cheese & Country Produce, No. 185 Fore Street, Head of Central Wharf,

Wax Leather, French & American Calf Ski Linings, Bindings, Kid & Goat Stock & Finding H. T. MACHIN,

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Augusta, Maine. Augusta, January, 1862. August 21, 1860



BANGOR HOUSE, BANGOR, MAINE. Commencing January 18th,

Has Returned to Maine. And can be consulted at the

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. CHISAM & COBB,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of their friends and CLOTHS, CLOTHING, And Furnishing Goods,

Consisting in part of ondcloths, Cassimeres, Black and Faney Doeskins, Vestings, Of every variety, pattern and fabric, which will be sold by the yard or made to order in the best manner and style.

CLOTHING. OVER COATS, FROCK COATS, BUSINESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS. A Large Variety of Furnishing Goods.

MILITARY GOODS! Sword Belts, Sashes, &c. &c., constantly on hand. UNIFORMS made to order of the best Army Blue cloth, and warranted to fit.

All the above will be sold CHEAPER, for cash than ever before offered on the Kennebec River.

IT Members of the Legislature, and others visiting Augusta from the Eastern section of the State, are respectfully invited to call at this establishment and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

elsewhere. emember the place. CHISAM & COBB, MEONIAN BUILDING, Nearly opposite Stanley House, Augusta, Oct. 1861.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY. AUGUSTA, MAINE. President-John L. Cutler, Augusta.

Samuel Conv., Augusta,
George W. Stauley, Augusta,
Darius Aiden, Augusta,
Joseph H. Williams, Augusta,
A. M. Roberts, Bangor. Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberts, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1863, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who prefer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hazard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

The Populations for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861. AUGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY. THE subscriber takes this method of informing the communi-ty that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of

EXCELSIOR For Filling Mattressés, Under Beds, Loungo and Sofa Backs and Scats,
Carriage backs and Cushlons, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and Packing valuable articles or merchandise for transportation, and various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per fb.

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on reason-

able Terms.
AGENTS WANTED EV. RYWHERE. The following is one of a number of testimonials which might The following is one or a runner v.

be given of the value of this article;

"I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for
six years, and is good yet.

Bev. H. Whitcher, Augusta."

E. C. COOMBS & CO.
172

WASHINGTON AGENCY. CYRUS S. KING. Codman Block---Temple Street---Portland.

Will prosecute claims for moneys due deceased officers and oldiers; see to the procuring of PENSIONS. BOUNTIES. PENSIONS. BUUNTLES, the pay of discharged soldiers, &c., and to any other business parties may desire to have transacted with ARMY, NAVY, PUST OFFICE, or other Departments at Washington. In all matters of this kind entrasted to his care, he will have the aid of HON. HORATIO KING, (Late Postmaster General,) who will attend personally to their adjustment before the Departments.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this institution will open on the 25th of the Second Mouth, and continue cleven weeks.

AUGUSTINE JONES, A. B., Principal, with such assistance as may be required.

Thorough instruction in Painting, Drawing, &c., will be at tended to by PRESS A. H. BALLEY.

Terms for Tuition and Hoard very moderate, as usual.

Applications may be addressed to be year.

CHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING. GEO. M. JEWELL would inform his old friends and the pub-HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING.

at the shop newly and conveniently fitted up for the purpos opposite the FRANKLIN HOUSE, Water street, Augusta. 5itf VEW STYLE OF WINTER CLOAKS. WHICH exceed in variety and elegance of design any which

which exceed in variety and elegance of design any which have ever before been presented to the public, containing, among other new and novel style, the following: Mountaineer, Northern Belle, Russia Robe, Estella, French Cossack, Lady Franklin, Evangeline, Clothilda, Empress, &c., its which we are constantly adding new patterns as fast as they make their appearance. We also keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Cloak Cloths, which we manufacture to order. Baltion & CASWELL,

Corner of Oak and Water streets.

Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861. Augusta, Nov. 19, 1861. NOTICE.

THE subscriber would give notice that he still continues in he business of the old stand, opposite the Winthrop House. irateful for past favors, I still solicit the patronge of old customers and the public in general. Those wishing to have dry found warm heads, will do well to call and examine my stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Hats, Caps, and Furs, Trunks, Valises, &c. Winthrop, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOR SALE LOW.

2.000 Bbis. Flour,
11,500 bushels Corn,
500 a Rye,
20 bbis. Lard,
400 tons White and Red Ash Coal, all sizes.
Also, just received 150 tons Blacksmiths' Coal, for sale low for PARROTT & BRADBURY.
42

DARROT & BRADBURY.

CHAS. F. POTTER, UNITED STATES AGENT For the payment of GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE. OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN Flour, Grain, Pork, Lard, eese, Fish, Sait, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthra-Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c., Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

B. F. PARROTT, Sales for each only. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,

Vith new and very important Improveme AT REDUCED PRICES,

Making them the cheapest as well as the best in the market or all kinds of sewing.

E. VARNEY, AGEST.

494

WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

MISS D. E. PRAY, Medical Clairveyant and Phrenologist, Continues her practice of describing diseases and prescribing or the sick, at her residence, No. 19 SEWALL Street.

She also keeps a supply of Vegetable Medicines to suit the ratious diseases, such as Rhoumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheris, fevers and Consumption.

JOSEPH ANTHONY, Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS of all descriptions, AUGUSTA, ME.

Tr Cash, and the highest market price paid for SHIPPING FURS. MOLASSES, ETC. 20 HOGSHEADS early crop Cuba Molasses.
Ticroes and Bbis. P. R. and New Orleans Molasses,
30 Chests Tes.
Hogsheads and Bbis. of Sugar, etc.,
JOHN McARTHUR,
41 Re. 1-Market S.

MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED. MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Plane, of Tho-Bass, and of Smure, has adapted her terms to the necessi-

he times. For the Plano—\$6 per quarter. 12 Grove Street, Augusta, Aug., 1861 NOTICE.

AN assessment has been made upon the Premium Notes in the First Class of the Augusta Mutual Fire Insurance Company, meet losses to this date

A. STARKS, Treasurer, Oct, 14, 1861.

444 BARTON & CASWELL

ARE just receiving an elegant assortment, ef, D. hich customers are invited to examine.
Augusta, Nov. 10, 1861. PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermomenums, Dash Churns, Cheese Pressen and Hoops.

JOHN MEANS, Agen Augusta, June 10, 1861.

ND Sweet's Linimput just received by

Latest Telegraphic News.

Fort Puluski Invested. INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI. ANOTHER EXPEDITION LEAVING

New York, Feb. 3. Fort Pulaski is now tho oughly invested. Gen. Sherman has daily reports of all that is done there, and will take the place when he chooses to attack it.
Sr. Louis, 3d. Advices received here last night

state that the brigade of Gen. Davis was at Haversailles, Morgan county, on the Wednesday pre-ceding, and it was conjectured that it was to join Gen. Curtis at Lebanon.

ported to be under marching orders for Ken-tucky. General Sigel left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon, where the balance of his division will Louisville, 3d. Capt. Fogg, of Zollicoffer's staff, has died of the wounds received at Somerset.
Surgeon Cliff of Zollicoffer's brigade, taken prisoner will be exchanged. Gen. Buell contem-

plates making an arrangement so that all surgeons shall be exempt from arrest.

Washington, 3d. The following has been received at the Navy Department from Capt.

Marston, dated Roanoke, Hampton Roads, 1st:

Sig: I have the honor to proper to you the SIR: I have the honor to report to you, the arrival last night of the bark Gemsbok, from Beaufort, N. C. Capt. Cavendy informs me that

the rear of Beaufort, but has no conjecture from whom it proceeded. He also reports that on 30th of January, at 9 o'clock A. M. while off Roanoke Inlet, he heard heavy firing in the direction of Roanoke Island, leaving on my mind no doubt that Flag Officer Gouldsborough

ankle deep. The Big Gravier, a stream originally unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks, it unimportant, was swellen beyond its banks, it taking Davis's division two days to cross.

A sharp frost set in on Thursday night, and it is hoped that the roads will now support the trains. If unimpeded by further obstacles, the

column will advance rapidly.

Gen. Prentiss is advancing on Lebanon to unite with Davis's forces. Price, though so formida-

of another bloody contest.

Сисладо, 3d. A special despatch to the Tribune, dated Cairo, says that twelve steamers laden with troops, in charge of Commodore Graham, left here at ten o'clock this morning to join a

The Record of the War.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 27th. By the arrival of the steamer Eastern State we have the first direct and official intelligence of the arrival of a despatch from Pensacola announces the safe arrival there of a Confederate schooner. The General Burnside's expedition at its destination. The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and considerably delayed and crippled the expedition, but when the Eastern State left everything looked favorable. The expedition om Hampton Roads on the 11th and 12th inst., and consisted of over 125 vessels of all Bowling Green announce that 15,000 Federals 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds. After their stood that more crossed to-day. arrival they experienced storms of such unparal-leled severity that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to

After the first storm it was discovered that instead of the vessels drawing 8½ feet of water being able to go over the swash or bars, as Gen. Burdside had been informed, no vessel drawing over seven feet three inches could pass into Pamlico Sound. No vessels could pass inside the bar drawing over thirteen feet of water skillfully piloted, consequently the steamer City of Naw and bombs, and proved a total loss. The captain by Richmond

had a hole stove in her bottom and sunk. She is all communication between the Fort and the city a total loss. Crew saved. The steamer Poca- of Savannah. Thirteen of our vessels are reported hontas went ashore near the Light House, and became a total wreck. 90 valuable horses belonging to the Rhode Island battery were on board and all drowned, including several valued at \$500 each. The Grapeshot parted her hawsers, and went down at sea. Crew saved. An unknown schooner with eats and another dietaly nushed on to Savannah. Thirteen of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. Other statements say that six of our vessels are reported to have got behind Fort Pulaski. were also lost on the beach. The Louisiana the importance of the point gained by our fleet, struck on the bar, where she still remains. The and says that even when it gets to Savannah it

Eastern Queen and Voltigeur are also ashore.

The latter will probably get off.

It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras fleet may burn Savannah," it adds, "but what

Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, all the gunboats and 7000 troops. Everything appeared in a satisfac-tory condition when the Eastern State left. The large transports with troops remained outside the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding from Port Royal 23d, when Capt. Howes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last as she left. A portion of the tugboats chartered by Burnside for the expedition, refused

Fair weather has now set in. The schooner are making their appearance with water and coal, and everything looks more promising.

General Burnside has been indefatigable day and night. He has been at his post performing the duties of his whole staff of officers. He is confident of ultimate success, and has the respect of every man under his command. Gen. Burnside left Fortress Monroe on the Picket, but subsequently took possession of the Spaulding, which he will occupy as his flag ship. She will be used for taking the remaining troops over the

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 28. The U. S. steam frigate Pensacola left this afternoon for Key West, Pensacola and Ship Island, and will report to the Commodore of the fleet in the Gulf of Rebel Steamer Calhoun Chased and aba

Augusta, Ga. Jan. 25. The Charleston Courses

of this morning says information has been received from New Orleans that the Confederate steamer

Calhoun, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo was chased by a Lincol cruiser and abandoned and burned. Capture of Cedar Keys Confirmed. A despatch from Augusta says the Savanna News confirms the report of the capture of Cedar Keys. The Federals burned the town, wharves, five schooners, 50 bales cotton and 150 barrels turpentine. The enemy have left the place.

News from the Camp of Price. Sr. Louis, Jan. 29. Large numbers of troops are moving from Rolla, Sedalia and Otterville. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield.

The following is from Major Wright's report to "Price's force does not exceed 8000 or 10,000 men—all State troops. Price has been notified of his appointment as Major General of the rebel army, but he has not been confirmed; consequently the rebel forces decline to reinforce him.

Last Thursday Price was informed that the Federals recommended.

Federals were moving agtinst him in force from Rolla. It caused a great commotion in the Rebel force he will be obliged to be retired. He has a

Unless he can take command of the whole force he will be obliged to be retired. He has a large number of wagons and is putting everything in readiness to decamp. He intends falling back on Pinesville unless speedily reinforced. He has a large number of men on the sick list.

Advices from Fort Pickens.

New York, Jan. 29. Advices from Fort Pickens, by the steamer Philadelphia, state that the rebels had withdrawn a portion of their forces to Mobile, which they consider in special danger. It is understood that the rebel force oposite Fort Pickens is not over 6000, exclusive of that at Live Oak Plantation, which is held by from 1000 to 3000 and fortified. Contrabands are constantly coming in to Col. Brown.

Desperate Fight en the Potemac.

Washington, Jan. 29. A despatch from Gen. Heintzelman, dated to-day, and addressed to Assistant Adjutant Williams, says:

Last night a force of fifty men of the 37th New York regiment, under Lieut. Col. Burke, sont out by Col. Hayman, surprised the enemy's Texan Rangers at Mrs. Lee's house, at the head of Belmont or Occoquan Bay.

The rebel force was about thirty men. They

fought until all but one was killed, whom Colonel Burke took prisoner. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. He thinks that none escaped, as the house was surrounded. The Lane Expedition-Gen. Hunter to Com-

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 28. The following general order, issued by General Hunter, has caused a sensation horse. sensation here:

"An expedition about to be started South from

"An expedition about to he started south from

"An expedition about to be started South from this Department, is called in the newspapers "Gen. Lane's expedition." It is the intention of the Major General Commanding this Department to command in person, unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government. Transportation not having been supplied, we must go without it having been supplied, we must go without it.
All tents, trunks, chairs, camp tables, camp
clothes, &c., must be at once stored or abandoned. The General Commanding takes in his valise but one change of clothing, and no officer or soldier will carry more. The surplus room in the knapsacks must be reserved for ammunition and pro-visions. Every officer and soldier will carry his

own clothing and bedding. (Signed) D. HUNTER.
Major General Commanding." D. HUNTER.

Effects of the Battle at Mills Springs. New York, Jan. 30. The Times despatch says Secretary Stanton was shown private letters to-day from Kentucky, containing most inportant statements in regard to the battle at Somerset. An entire rebel regiment threw down their arms in the conflict, and declared their purpose to no longer fight against the government. This examlonger fight against the government. This exam-ple was followed by companies and individuals of other regiments. General Thomas is not pursuing Zollicoffers defeated army, the roads and inadequate transportation not permitting. He is building a road of 30 miles in length, to render

his advance into Tennessee easy and permanent. A deserter from Stuart's Virginia cavalry came in this morning. He reports Beauregard gone to Kentucky with 15,000 men. is at work.

Tipron, Mo., 2d. Gen. Davis' division has been much retarded by bad roads and swollen streams. The wagons and artillery have sunk

The Big Gravier, a stream originally

The Big Gravier, a stream originally

any kind. Gen. Burnside was preparing his forces to move in connection with the fleet. with Davis's forces. Price, though so formidably menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and from present appearances seems determined to give battle. Should he maintain his position, within two weeks Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest. tainty result in their speedy capture and destruc-

> Interesting Southern News. NEW YORK, Jan. 31. The Richmond papers

left here at ten o'clock this morning to join a contain the contai Intelligence from the Burnside Fleet---Ter-

> ting to run the blockade, got aground. The captain and crew abandoned her and burnt the vessel, including about 150 bales of cotton on board. NASHVILLE, Jan. 27. Private despatches from

Yankees fired at the schooner, but she escaped unhurt. Schooner Jesse Richmond, while attemp-

more than one occasion, it was impossible to held communication between any two vessels of reliable, stating that from 25 to 30 gunboats the fleet.

piloted, consequently the steamer City of New York struck outside the bar, loaded with a cargo New York, Jan. 31. The Herald's Washingvalued at \$200,000, consisting of powder, rifles ton dispatch says it appears by dispatches received and crew, after bravely remaining in the rigging naval expedition from Port Royal has succeeded rty hours, were saved.

The gunboat Zouave dragged her anchors and around Little Tybee island, and has thus cut off An unknown schooner with oats, and another diately pushed on to Savannah. The Richmond schooner, name unknown, and six of her crew Dispatch of Wednesday makes a show of denying

are traitors, having intentionally run several then? It is not a place of much importance, has vessels ashore. The Lane Expedition. NEW YORK, Feb. 1. A dispatch was sent by the Secretary of War, to-day, to Leavenworth, directing Major General Hunter to take command of the expedition about to move from that post

southward. Expiration of the Enlistment of Rebel Troops. A deserter from the 1st North Carolina Cavalry confirms the statements of previous deserters as to the condition of the rebel troops and intrenchments about Manassas. The term of enlistment of over 80,000 men he alleges, expires at the end of this month (January.) Of this number not one-tenth will re-enlist, and if an attempt at coercion is made, he prophecies a desperate and

bloody reistance. The Burnside Expedition on the Move.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 31. The steamer
Ericsson, fron Hatteras, with the D'Epinueil Zouaves, arrived Friday afternoon, but was driven out to sea by the storm. She brings nothing later, except that the expedition was about to

move to its destination.

When the Ericsson left Hatters the weather was too rough to land the troops, and being unable to cross the bar Gen. Burnside ordered her to return to Fortress Monroe. Beauregard gone to Kentucky---Jeff. Davis in Command at Manassas. A prisoner of war named Taylor of Cincinnati, arrived by a flag of truce from Richmond. He says Beauregard left for Kentucky, taking 15,000 troops from Marassas, and that Jeff. Davis is to

take command in person at Manassas, after his inauguration on the 22d of February. The greatest panic prevails at Norfolk and Richmond, relative to Burnside's expedition. Rebel Privateersmen to be Exchanged for Federal Prisoners.

Washington, Jan. 2. Hon. Alfred Ely, a member of Congress from New York and late a prisoner at Richmond, had an interview with the President and Secretary Seward yesterday, and it has been determined to place the rebel privateersmen, now in New York and Philadelphia, upon the footing of prisoners of war. An order has been issued removing them to military prisons

with a view to their exchange for prisoner the United States incarcerated in the South. Extensive Expedition Preparing at Cairo. Cairo, Ill. Feb. 1. Another expedition-perhaps larger than the recent reconnoissance-is evidently in the course of preparation from this point, but the real strength and destination is

Congressional Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.
SENATE. The bill authorizing the President to take

taken.

House. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill appropriating \$3000 to be expended under the direction of the Sceretary of the Interior for the purchase of cotton seed for general distribution through the Patent Office. Passed.

A bill passed providing payment to Colonels and other field officers, to date from the time when authority is given them to raise their regiment, provided however, that in no case shall such pay date back more than three months prior to the raising said regiment to its mimium.

American Government would be received in the most generous spirit. He thought the North had undertaken a task which would prove too much for them.

Mason and Slidell had been expected by the America, and a good deal of interest was felt as to the reception they would get in Liverpool. Various expedients were adopted to secure anything but a flattering one.

French journals generally compliment the Washmonths prior to the raising said regiment to its minium standard. The provisions of the bill also to apply to captains, excepting their pay shall extend back only two months.

French journals generally compliment the Washington Cabinet on the Trent affair.

The King of Prussia in a speech opening the

sire the respect of our own people and the moral support of the world, we must strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powder and strong arms, to well-aimed guns and to God. Did a General stand in the way to hold in check half a million of men? Take him out of the way, and give his place to another. Generals of themselves are as nothing in the balance against the honor and integrity of the Union. Intimating that the President was anxious that the war should be prosecuted with vigor, Mr. Gurley closed by eulogizing Secretary Stanton as one who would push on the war with all the vigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and

Mr. Wilmot of Penn., spoke likewise.
The Senate went into executive session, after which

saying that the latter was not a safe military critic; that Gen. McClellan, so far from restraining military movements in Kentucky and Missouri, has facilitated and expedited operations. He had no doubt but what all his plans would be executed in good time, and through the young General-in-Chief the robellion would be effectively ally cushed.

Two American missionaries, Parker and Holmes, ally cushed.

f treason, or of intending treason.

Mr. Bright made a few remarks requesting the new enators to examine his record.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned to Mon-

Mr. Fouke of Illinois, said he did not know how this question came before the House, but if any troops had laid down their arms, the fact had not come to his knowl-

of Commerce inquire into the expediency of immediately notifying Great Britain that the Reciprocity Treaty not reciprocated, and that it be terminated at the artiest possible moment.

House. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War inquire into the alleged fact, and report to Con-Mr. Fouke of Illinois desiring to discuss the subject, the sense the subject, twent over under rule.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the comletion of the defences of Washington was taken up,
t provides that no volunteers or militia of any State
hall be mustered into service within the limits of any ate or vicinity, and if any volunteers for milita have een mustered into service, they shall be discharged. running discussion ensued, when the amendment was

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool Jan. 6 and Londonderry 17, arrived at Portland on

Thursday Jan. 30.

Great Britain. The financial writers in the English journals indulged in all sorts of gloomy

Special Notices.

the North was because the North had not indentified themselves with the first principle of their Constitution, which declares that all men are equal. But he believed the question had now become slavery or freedom, and he called upon Euglishmen to hesitate before they directly or indirectly sanctioned a premature and unnecessary acknowledgment of the South.

London Money Market. The funds on the 15th were flat, and Consols experienced a further decline of \{\frac{1}{2}\) per cent. Money very easy, and choicest papers had been done in open market as low as 2 per cent.

The publication of the Trent correspondence had led to some bitter strictures on Seward's dispatch, particularly that part of it where it is announced that the prisoners would have been detained if the interests of the Union had required it.

Additional correspondence is published, includ-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, The best in the World.

W. A. BATCHELOR'S SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the Orig-

It was needed to sustain financial credit, prevent foreign intervention, and vindicate the invincibility of our forces, who are anxious to be led on to victory.

Mr. Potter of Wisconsin, made a report from the select committee on the subject of dieloyal employes of the Government. The consideration of it was postponed for two weeks.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

Severa A ideal resolution was decided providing for

Senate. A joint resolution was adopted providing for secret sessions of each House, whenever the President desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the rebellion. An amendment was adopted punishing any member who reveals the proceedings of a secret session by expulsion.

The Bright expulsion case was taken up and discussed by Mr. Saulebury of Delaware against, and Mr. Davis of Kentucky, in favor of expulsion. No action was taken.

standard. The provisions of the bill also to apply to captains, excepting their pay shall extend back only two months.

The bill authorizing the President to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines, when in his judgment the public safety may require it, was passed.

The Treasury Note bill was considered. Mr. Pendleton of Ohio spoke in opposition. It seemed to him that Congress cannot do what is proposed by this bill. Paper cannot be substituted for coin as a tender in payment of debts. The legal tender is the Constitutional standard of value, and cannot be overthrown. But he went further, and denied the power of the Federal Government to issue any such notes as is contemplated, whether as legal tender or not.

The Army bill was taken up. Mr. Gurley of Ohio urged the necessity of a more active and practical war policy on the part of the Cabinet and Congress, and more especially in the field, or we might prepare for a foreign and domestic war of several years' duration. Our army has long been ready and burning with a desire to strike. It was painful to confess at this late day that the country had looked in vain for a Commander-in-Chief exhibiting the will and requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forest on to victory. He asked what stood in the Stone Blockading. Protest of the English Government against Stone Blockading. titing the will and requisite enterprise and genius to lead our forces on to victory. He asked what stood in the way of meeting the enemy. We had lost more men by disease and sickness than probably would have been lost in helf of deep general engagement. disease and slokness than probably would have been lost in half a dezen general engagements. Hundreds of millons had been spent, and one of the largest armies of the world gathered, to remain comparatively idle, and become weak and demoralized by inactivity. If we desire the respect of our own people and the moral support of the world, we must strike out boldly for victory, and trust to good powders and strike out boldly for victory, and

rigor that characterized the people in raising so vast and sent another dispatch expressing strong hopes Senate. The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up.
Mr. Howe of Wisconsin spoke at length in favor of his

Chicago Times to be read, showing a flagrant case of fraud, and said under this bill \$130,000 would be distonestly taken out of the Treasury.

After some further debate, on motion of Mr. Roscoe

M. Thouvenal, for presentation to the Emperor, Now Year's day the letter invested to the control of the control

Aly crushed.

The army bill passed as originally reported. Adj.
FRIDAY, Jan. 31. SENATE. Mr. Foster from the Cemuittee on Pensions, reported a bill authorizing the Scoretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls all names of persons who take up arms against the United States, or aid the rebuilding the scoretary of the intervention of France and England between the Federals and Confederates

SENATE. Air. Pomeroy offered a resolution asking the Secretary for all orders relative to the force in the military department in Kansar, and whether the same is in command of Gen. Lane; whether any change has been made in the orders since Gen. Lane left the Senate to take charge, and whether Gen. Hunter's order is in accordance with the orders of the Department. Laid over.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that the Committee

Whereas, it has been asserted in this House that five likeois regiments did, on the occasion of learning he contents of the report of Secretary Cameror, lay lown their arms in token of their refusal to fight, there-

Joreign News. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

rebodings for America under the suspension of specie payments. Some argue that the issue of aconvertible paper may be expected to render the country more than enver a prey to social disor-anization and jobbery. The London Globe makes the announcement that the Washington Cabinet had given orders for the release of the two Amercans taken from the English schooner Eugene Smith by the steamer Santiago de Cuba.

The Tuscarora and Nashville remained in statuquo at Southampton. It was stated that the Tuscaror's movements in leaving her moorings on the

caora's movements in leaving her moorings on the 13th, were sure to prevent the Nashvile from get-

ting under way for twenty-four hours. It was

derstood that the Tuscarora's orders are never outhampton, and to chase her as long as she is to an English shipowner.

Several members of parliament had been addressing their constituents, in which the course of America was the main topic. Mr. Gilpin, at Northampton, declared the lack of sympathy for the North was because the North had not indentified themselves with the first principle of their Constitution, which declares that all men are equal. But he believed the question had now be-

Additional correspondence is published, including Lord Russel's reply to Mr. Seward's dispatch dated Jan. 11. It expresses much satisfaction at the conclusion arrived at, which is favorable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations.

The English Government, however, differs from Mr. Seward in some of his conclusions, and as it may lead to a better understanding on several

In Augusta, Jan. 26th, by Rev. Mr. Bray, Evander R. Brown to Olive E. Lord, both of A.; Feb. 1st, by Wm. Gaslin, Jr., Esq., James G. Shaw to Annie T. Getchell; Jan. 30th, by the same, Alexander M. Garrald to Hattle N. Bartlett, all of A. Bucket of Benton, to Phebe D. Crowell of V. In Union, Dec. 25th, by Rev. L. Wentworth, Drew Dickey of Benton, to Phebe D. Crowell of V. In Union, Dec. 25th, by Rev. E. Trask, G. L. Maddocks to R. A. Lawry, both of Searmont; also, John Lawry of Searsmont, to Alvira Ordway of Beimont.

In Waterville, J. H. Jackson, A. B., Principal of Masoni; Charitable Institution, Effingham, N. H., to Clara Wentworth. In Gardiner, Thomas Gilpatrick to Louins Springer.

In Bath, J. Cushing Bartlett to Annice H. Trae, both of Litchfield.

In Norway, Addison Libby to Marcia Lawrence.

In Portland, J. P. Wheelwright to Elizabeth A Williams.

In Belfast, John F. Lawry to Elivia B. Ordway.

In Stockton, John P. Mardin to Jennie L. Dickey.

In Martin Willard M. Whiterophy in Mark Pillsha.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Augusta, that he still continues at the OLD STAND, and is daily receiving, by railroad, FRESH OYSTERS which he "shells out" by the gallon, quart, pint, or in similar quantities—to suit the wants of his numerous customers. My oysters are carefully selected, and being taken fresh from the shell can be relied upon as extra nice. Solid Oysters \$1,60 per gallon. Oysters in the shell constantly on hand, at as

In Waterville, Alexander McKechnie, aged 83 years.
In Bath, Asa Goodwin, aged 72 years.
In Rockiand, Ephraim M. Perry, aged 40 years.
In Smithfield, Patty, wife of Ezekiel Cleaves, aged 66 years.
In Gardiner, Dea. Henry Leeman, aged 70 years.
In Farmingdale, Dorcas Clark, aged 60 years.
In Belfast, Mrs. Sarah C. Hatch, aged 30 years.
In Camden, Isaac Thomas, aged 35 years.
In Albion, Daniel Hussey, aged 79 years.
In Bangor, Mrs. Jane A., wife of Gen. S. F. Hersay, aged 43
In West Bethel, of diptheria, Hattie S., wife of Serono D'Arwell, aged 22 years.

arwell, aged 22 years.
In Portland, Asbury Caldwell, aged 24 years.
Lost overboard from Sch. J. W. Hall, Jan. 24th. D. H. Leighon, of Augusta, first officer. TOLUME XVII---1862. Established by A. J. Downing in 1846. THE HORTICULTURIST.

THURSDAY, Jan. 30. that similar proceedings would not be repeated ernments were taking similar steps in remonstrat ing against the blockade.

The Daily News, in reviewing Mr. Seward's

dipuracd.
House. The House resumed the consideration of the bill to pay State expenses incurred in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, arming, transporting troops, &c.
Mr. Holman of Kentucky, caused an article from the It was reported that when Mr. Dayton submit-After some further debate, on motion of Mr. Roscoe
Conkling, the bill was tabled—83 against 42.

The army appropriation bill was then considered in
the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Cox of Ohio, replied to Mr. Gurley's speech in

Dayton replied that they were all eligible for
presentation to the President of the United States.

take up arms against the United States, or aid the recels. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, the bill to prohibit the
Coolie trade by American citizens, was taken up and
passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up. Mr. McDougal

MADRID, Jan. 19. The Sumter having been ooke at length in favor of expulsion.

Mr. Johnson of Tenn., spoke in favor of the expulsion of Mr. Bright

Mr. Kennedy said he did not think Mr. Bright guilty freason, or of intending treason.

Mr. Kennedy said he did not think Mr. Bright guilty freason, or of intending treason.

Chefoo.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

House. On motion of Mr. Blake of Ohlo, it was resolved that the Secretary of War inform the House how many regimental bands are employed in the army, and whether their services can be dispensed with without injuring the service.

Mr. Dunlap of Kentucky said he was opposed to making the war one of emancipation. During his remarks, he said five Illinois regiments, when told this was the object of the war, had stacked their arms, saying they had been called out to suppress rebellion.

Mr. Menzies of Kentucky, and Conkling confirmed Mr. Dunlap's statement, on the authority of Col. Logan.

Mr. Kellogg of Illinois, said he thought there was some misapprohension. The troops will not turn their backs on the enemy.

Mr. Wadsworth of Kentucky said nobody had sought to place the Illinois soldiers in the position of turning their backs on the enemy. The point was they would not fight against their triends under unconstitutional measures.

Mr. Fouke of Illinois, said he did not know how this. dell are expected at Havre, says no obstacle will be offered to the fulfillment of their mission to

for rentes. The Markets. AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

\$6 00 to 8 50 | Clear Salt Pork,
80 to 88 | Mutton,
1 00 to 0 00 | Turkeys,

BRIGHTON MARKET ... Jan. 30. At market, 700 Beeves, 95 Stores, 800 Sheep and Lamb and 400 Swine. ond do., \$6,00; third do. \$4,75 Ø \$,50.

Working Oxen—None.

Mich Coven—\$41 Ø \$46; common \$18 Ø \$20.

Veal Calves—None.

Yearling—\$8 Ø \$9; two years old \$18 Ø \$19; three years old \$29 Ø \$23.

Hides—6; Ø 7c. Calf Skins 7 Ø 8c. ¥ lb.

Tallow—sales at 6;c Ø 7c ¥ b.

Pelts—\$1,25 Ø \$1,50.

Skeip and Lambs—\$2,200, \$2,25 Ø \$2,50; extra 3,50 Ø 4,50.

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Skeip and Lambs —\$2,00, \$2,25 Ø \$2,50; extra \$,50 Ø 4,50.

Skeip and Lambs of the standard of the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 28 to 34 ¥ cent.

Itemarks—There is an advance on beef of about 25c ¥ 100 lbs.

from last week's prices. Owing to the storm the market was dull. Sheep and Lambs sell about the same as last week.

Swine are lower and dull.

BOSTON MARKET Feb. 1 FLOTR—We quote common brands Western at \$500 @ 512; \$537 @ 550 for fancy; \$502 @ 575 for extras; \$600 a 7.25 for superior, including choice brands of St. Louis. Southern Flour \$7 @ 775 \$\psi\$ bl. for choice Baltimore brands. Coax—Western yellow, 67 @ 70c, per bushel.

Oars—Western and Canada, 41 @ 43c \$\psi\$ bushel.

RYE—76c \$\psi\$ bushel.

HAY—Sales of Eastern at \$15 to \$16.

NEW YORK MARKET Feb. 3.

In Norway, Adalson Libby to Marcia Lawrence.
In Portland, J. P. Wheelwright to Elizabeth A Williams.
In Belfast, John F. Lawry to Elvia B. Ordway.
In Stockton, John P. Biardin to Jennie L. Dickey.
In Morrill; Willard M. Whiteomb to Mary E Blake.
In Thorndike, Edmund C. Ritchie to Lavinia S. Rand.
In Westbrook, Joseph E. Bailey to Lucy E. Atkins.

In Augusta, Jan. 27th, Elvira E. Boynton, aged 20 years; Ellen A., only daughter of Daniel A. Fairbanks, aged S years; Walter S. Patterson, son of John and C. L. Patterson, formerly of Pittston, aged 10 years 10 months; Jan. 31st, Frank Crane, Co. I. 15th regiment, at the house of John N. Clifford.

In Winthrop, Henry Upton, aged 25 years; Dea. Daniel Carrang 72 weeks. Sherbrook, C. E., Jan. 25th, of diptheria, Alonzo M. Barrows of Vassalboro', aged 25 years.
In East Winthrop, Jan. 26th, Mrs. Sophronia P. Lowell, aged

MANUFACTURED from the celebrated Muscadine Grape. A pure article for the Communion Table and for a Medicine. The subscriber would inform the public that he is prepared to furnish a FLW HUNDRED BOTTLES OF WINE, Two Years Old, made from the celebrated Wine and Table Grape, called Northern Muscadine.

No. 1, Pint Champagne bottle, \$5.50 per dozen; No. 2, same size bottle, \$4 per dozen—money to accompany the order.

Also, orders for ROOTS of this remarkable, good and perfectly hardy Grape, to set next spring, will be promptly attended to, if received in season.

Circulars of this Premium Grape will be forwarded to all who desire, by sending one postage stamp.

A choice article of

Bound Volumes for 1809 and 1801, an annually, in advance, and to the one who gets it up, a seventh copy will be sent gratis, as many years as the club is maintained.

Specimen numbers will be sent free. Address,
MEAD & WOODWARD,
New York City

WAIRFIELD SEMINARY.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.

The Spring Term will commence February 25th, and continue eleven weeks.

Instructions—C. P. Baldwin, A. M.; Mons. A. Lebard; Miss Helen S. Pratt; Frank Bunker, Teacher of Music; G. W. Seavey Teacher of Painting.

Board and Tuition, \$35,00 per session. Tuition for day scholars, from \$3 to \$5. No scholar received for less than haif a term.

For further information apply to
MISS N. BUNKER, Princlpal.

Kendall's Mills, Feb. 3, 1862.

BOBINSON & MULLIKEN,

made to him for said real estate, of six hundred dollars, including the reversion of the widow's dower therein, and that the interest of all concerned will be promoted by an immediate acceptance thereof. Said Administrator therefore prays that he may be authorized to necept of said offer, and sell said real estate to the person making the same.

GEO. W. HUNTON.

GEO. W. HUNTON.

GEO. W. HUNTON.

PICTURES, AND PICTURE FRAMES.

EATHER. 300 Sides Oak, half Oak and Hemlock Tanned, middle an heavy weights, Harness Leather. Also Oak and Hemlock Caskins, Buff Leather, &c., for sale either at wholesale or retail b JOHN McARTHUR, No. Market Square, and GEO. CUSICK, No. 2, Williams' Block.

ROBINSON & MULLIKEN,

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Full Blooded

Jersey Bull. The Bull was one year old last June,
and is pronounced one of the finest Jerseys in the State.

J. E. DENTON.

Readfield, Depot, Jan. 18, 1862.

CURRIERS' STOCK.

GROUND PLASTER.

FRESH GROUND PLASTER.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, at BRIDGE'S MILL, on BOND'S BROOK,

of the best quality, which will be sold at wholesale and retail, reasonable prices.

Augusta, Jan. 15, 1862.

RUSSELL EATON.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 4 Bridge's Block, Water St.,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

REFERENCES:
HON. R. D. RICE, T. C. NOBLE,
S. S. BROOKS, COL. D. ALDEN.

340 tons Ground Plaster, best quality, and lowest prices, sale by S. PAGE & Co Hallowell, Jan. 13, 1862.

ill orders faithfully attended to and prompt returns go

GROUND PLASTER

OTRAITS, Bank and Shore Oil; also Lamp Black and Tallor constantly for sale by JOHN McARTHUR, 34 No. 1 Market Square, Augusta. SPINNING WHEELS.

BHAKER SPINNING WHEELS and PATENT HEADS.

JOHN MEANS, Agent.

88

SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

Poetry.

I one by the disping pathway, Sugar tracker flowers about, While the wind brought down new showers Like sparts from a farmore blown.

Up 'mid the tall dry general,

Cheer for my own dark norrow, Under those leaden skies, And a look of longing and waiting In eweet, expectant eyes.

Above the bare twigs quivered,

For the east blew damp and cold,
While the sad earth buried her daughters

Low in the chilly mold.

And I thought they were watching and wailing Till all were gone to rest,
Then, latest and loneliest, they would sleep,
Prebeed to their mother's breast.

So, too, in this world of sorrow, Some human flowers bloom late, Silently leading upward Their friends to the Beautiful Gate.

For all the broken hearted Pouring their soothing balms— Over the snowy bosom Folding the quiet palms;

Until about their footsteps
The leaves of autumn blow,
And, drifting o'er angel foreheads,
Gathers the winter snow.

Then I thanked the holy Father

And chief for the autumn watchers These sisters or charity; And for all the human flowers

That watch, and sleep, and wait, Until, deep in the golden twilight, They enter the Beautiful Gate.

Our Story-Teller.

LOSING AND WINNING. The Autobiography of an Orphan.

WRITTEN BY HERSELF. IN THREE CHAPTERS-CHAPTER I.

I sat alone in the room whence my mother, my sole remaining earthly friend, had been that day borne forth to her burial. It was a large, comfortable apartment, up two flights of stairs, in a New-York boarding-house. The bed was shut up in a wardrobe; a few engravings which we had brought there with us hung upon the wall; a canary in the window sang all day to a red and a white rose blooming below him; in the centre of the room was a table flanked by two easy chairs, in one of which I was listlessly swaying to and fro—in the other she had been wont to sit, but, alas! she could never sit there again, save in fancy, by means of which I seemed o see her slight, wasted figure, her pure, patient

face, in the accustomed seat.

A bright fire burned in the grate, and, lit up by its glow, the room looked quite like a parlor. I had congratulated myself on this six months before when I engaged it, and rejoiced that it would not seem to my mother quite devoid of the comforts to which she had been accustomed in her old home. She was gone now, and I sat there alone, a homeless, friendless, I had almost said hopeless orphan, not quite eighteen.

lumenting rain fell heavily, and upon the long, lumenting blast seemed borne the wail of anguished spirits, seeking rest and finding none. I shuddered as I heard the rain-drops plash upon the pavement, for only the cold sod was between her and the pitiless storm. Does not every one who has lost dear friend feel it harder to leave them under a

in that hour which should have been consecrated to love and sorrow, the Future confronted me. Stern and unsparing she looked into my eyes and with her. "Wait a little, only a little!" I cried out, trembling before her; but the storm was not more pitiless than she.

In March, after a long illness, my father had died. He left us poor. He had been a literary man, diligent, studious, and illy paid. Perhaps the delicacy of his fancies, the subtlety of his thoughts, failed to appeal to the comprehension of those on whom he depended for his fortune-We, at least—his wife and his daughter—believed his writings above the times and the market ; but we may have been too partial judges. At all events the pecuniary rewards of his efforts were never abundant, and we were never in danger of

being led into temptation by superfluity of He had the refined and exigeante tastes pecu liar to such sensitive organizations, and we lived, though entirely aloof from society and the world, much more expensively than the bare law of necessity demanded. His last hours were saddened by the knowledge that he was leaving us lonely and destitute; but he did not feel this sc keenly as it would have been his nature to feel it, because God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, mercifully sent upon him that sort of leth-argy, that prostration of the reasoning faculties, which so often follows their too constant and severe exercise. Sometimes a terrible dread of the future would rack his heart, but, as a whole, he possessed the most thorough and childlike faith in the Almighty and Eternal Father which I have ever seen. His very last words, as he held our hands in his, and sought our faces with

his loving, longing eyes, were,
"The widow's God—a Father to the fatherless-the Bible says so! Trust my darlings,

And he lapsed into death peacefully, as one might drowse away into sleep, with a smile upon his lips born of that screne trust in God. It was him by it in the resurrection.

two-wife and daughter-had worshipped him; how we had reverenced his genius, found rest in his strong heart, and loved back his love. we had left him in the village church-yard and us the sun of life had set forever. Stars might indeed arise and make our night holy; but no matter how bright the stars shine, when the sun is gone neither bird nor blossom has ever forgot that it was night still, or been deluded into song

Perhaps it was well that the stern necessities of life were upon us. The inevitable fact that we must do something gave tone and stimulus to our lives. By the expenses of my father's illness and burial, and the mourning habiliments which we had purchased, our little hoard in the bank was more than half exhausted. There remained to us not quite three hundred dollars, beside the small sum likely to accrue from the sale of our cottage which we had occupied would expire on the first of April, and in the two weeks intervening

we must settle upon some plan for the future, It seemed to me that my mother could never endure to remain in Woodstock. To keep house where we had been living was simply impossible. We had no means to pay the rent; besides we could no longer afford a servant, and neither of us had ever been used to household labor. As for boarding there, I could see no way of obtaining any employment for our support; and even if I could, I thought it would kill my mother to live on where he had died—where they had passed so many happy years. In this extremity my thoughts turned to New Yerk. We had occasionally passed a winter there with my father. w more about it than any other city. It seemed probable there would be something that vast industrial hive which my hands could do; besides—and this reason had great weight with me—I should there be able to procure for my mother the best of medical advice. I had already begun to see in her the same symptoms which heralded my father's decay; and a terrible

fear haunted me, which I strove in vain to ban-ish, that she had not watched over him so long and so lovingly without inhaling from his lips the breath of the Destroyer. So I went to New York. I engaged there the so I went to New York. I engaged there the room I have described, and returned to Woodstock to superintend the dissolution of our household, and the sale of our belongings. I retained the engravings which my father had collected from time to time, and his small but well-chosen the control of the control o library. For things like these there was no sale at Woodstock; besides they were endeared to us by too many memories to be parted with will-

they stood me in poor stead of showier knowledge.

I succeeded, after a time, in procuring some embroidery to do. I worked upon it early and late, and managed to earn about half enough to pay our expenses. I soon, however, discontinued this attempt. As the warm weather came on my mother began to fail rapidly, and the physician whom I called to attend her took me aside and told me there was no hope. He said her constitution was thoroughly broken—that consumption had already seized upon her, and in an organization like hers its progress could not be slow. She could not live longer than the falling of the leaves, perhaps not so long. In the meantime all that could be done was to keep her as quiet and happy as possible.

When I remember all his kindness, I rejoice that human nature, even when seared by the cares and disappointments of the world and of business, is not so bad as it has been painted. When I had finished my story, I saw that his eyes were misty. He reached forward and shook my hand.

"Young lady," he said, "I have a daughter at home just about your age. Heaven send her a friend if such sorrow should come upon her! This situation is not good enough for you—you should have one very different—but, if you choose to take it until something better offers, you can come on Monday."

I tried to express my thanks—to tell him that I hoped to prove worthy of his trust and kind-

happy as possible.

When I went again into our room she saw the trouble upon my face—she, who from childhood had been able to read my every thought. A person older and my every thought. A person older and my every thought. son older and more discreet than I might have evaded her anxious inquiries—I could not. I had never kept even a momentary secret from her. I threw myself on my knees beside her and sobbed out all that the doctor had said. Her lips moved. I knew that she was murmuring an sobbed out all that the doctor mu said.

I should, and it will be necessary insudible prayer. Then she bent over me and insudible prayer. Then she bent over me and insudible prayer. "Very well. Mrs. Emerson shall manage that."

inaudible prayer. Then she bent over me and folded me in her arms.

"Oh, darling, darling, how can I be sorry that I am going to Him? And yet, if it were God's pleasure, I would gladly stay with you, my poor, helpless girl. Do not weep at our Father's will Gertrude. It becomes His children to submit to it—no, not to submit—to receive it thankfully; for we know that beyond all our seeking or thinking He is good."

"Very well. Mrs. Emerson shall manage that.

Good morning."

I went home with my heart lightened of one heavy care; but perhaps my sense of desolation was all the more bitter when there was no other emotion to contend with in my thoughts. I will not linger on my feelings. I have dwelt on them too much already.

The next day Mrs. Emerson called. She was a kind friendly woman—a worthy helpmeet for her

was it translation? During the three days in which her dead body lay in the room which her living presence had consecrated I sat beside it in a sort of trance. I think I scarcely experienced a pang of anguish. All selfish sorrow was subdued by a strange feeling of nearness to the infinite world—a profound sense of the glory and majesty of that charge which we call Death.

But this setter of explication research entirely before a fook of home.

I said I would dwell no more on my own feelings. I must also pass lightly over the outward trials of that period of my life. And yet, for the next two weeks, they were by no means trifling. Besides the one great loss, which deadened the force of all after-blows, I had to give up so much. I was living far more humbly than I

which we call Death.

But this state of exaltation passed entirely away from me, leaving me hopeless and almost helpless, like a child alone in a boundless desert, was abandoned. Mrs. Niles, good, kind woman

relentless sky, a sobbing blast, a driving rain, than if moon-beam and star-beam shone on the new-made grave like the visible promise of a Fetheric level.

The driving rain, than if moon-beam and star-beam shone on the new-made grave like the visible promise of a fetheric level.

This level level and the purse of Fortunatus—how much between me and starstation? This last word goaded me into listening. I took out my purse, and count-satisfied with the result of his experiment. new-made grave like the visible promise of a Father's love?

It would have been a luxury to abandon myself to my sorrow: to walk, in thought, through the beloved and memory-haunted past, and gather up every word which had fallen, like scattered pearls unheeded at the time, from the dear lips which Death had frozen into eternal silence. But even in the thought have been earliered to be the word, and, as we in fancy work, little accustomed to use in the time, from the dear lips which Death had frozen into eternal silence. But even in the thought which should have been earliered pearls unheeded at the time, from the dear lips which Death had frozen into eternal silence. But even in the thought which should have been earliered pearls unheeded at the time, from the dear lips which Death had frozen into eternal silence. But even in the theory which should have been earliered pearls unheeded at the time, from the dear lips which Death had frozen into eternal silence. But even in the time of any special graces or charms of person. He had a lofty presence, a fine, commanding form; but it was not because of any especial graces or charms of person. It cannot be the time that the experiment.

One day, when I had been there a few weeks, a gentleman came into the store and advanced to the twelve dollars in the world, and, at the end of the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters a gentleman came into the store and advanced to the twelve dollars in the world, and, at the end of the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters at the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters at the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters at the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters at the counter where I was standing. I searcely know why he should attract as he did my parameters at the counter means of obtaining such a situation, and my necessities were immediate. I took up an evening paper and ran over the column of wants. I could indicated by his phrenological developments, and and ran over the column of wants. I could indicated by his parelenogeta determines those only one opening at all adapted to my needs.

A well-known fancy goods dealer advertised for a sales-woman—the salary, at first, to be five dollars a week.

I think what interested me was a certain destance of the salary and the salary at first, to be five dollars a week.

some time. At my father's death both my mother and myself had been supplied with mourning garments, not only plentiful, but even rich and long time that night, sitting silently before Mrs. handsome—we deemed this but a suitable respect Niles' fire, with a book between my fingers, as to to his memory. In this regard, therefore, I was with the resolve to make the attempt on the coming morning, and then I shut out of my thoughts all future worldly troubles, and abandoned my-

all future worldly troubles, and abandoned myself to present reality of my loss.

Oh, with what homesick longings my heart cried out for the mother whom I had so loved. God grant that few who read these pages may be able to realize the intensity of my despair! I was alone in all the world. Not one human being lived to whom my life was precious, or my death would bring sorrow. I forgot the glory of the heavenly morning, the angels, and the new song. I only remember that over my last friend blew the unquiet winds and fell the lonesome rain of this wild October night, and neither God nor man said any "Peace, be still!" to the tempest of my grief.

It was not many days before I saw him again, and after that he came quite frequently to the store. He always seemed to prefer making his purchases at my counter; and my interest in lim strengthened with every time I saw him. He treated me with as delicate a courtesy as he could have shown to an equal in society; and this formed such a pleasant contrast to the haughty arrogance of some of my customers, and the rude familiarity of others, that I began to mark the days on which he came with a white stone.

At length a week passed without my seeing him. I should have blushed to acknowledge, even to myself, how much difference this made to of my grief.

has for her lost children no Rachel voice of lamentation. The brave, joyful morning seemed mockery to my grief. I dressed myself carefully in my deep mourning garments, and strove to look as well as I could, for the impression I should make was all I had to depend upon. The aspect which confronted me, as I tied on my bonnet before the mirror, was neither plain or actually handsome. Dark and abundant hair was brushed away from a pale face, youthful in outline, but worn not a little with grief and watching. The eyes were like my father's, large and dark, brown rather than black—the features were regular, and the mouth, my mother used to say, both proud and loving. My figure was tall; slender, without being thin. I had not much vanity, but a year ago I had cherished dearly whatever charms I might chance to possess for my father's sake, who, like all persons of a poetimy father's sake, who, like all persons of a poeti-cal organization, placed a high value on loveliness me to do some plain sewing for him; though

ing to live in this world, only to live; no matter sudden recollection, he turned backwhat troubles were in store for me; to live till I should be old—to meet all that has been written my pattern. I will leave it with you to-morrow for me in the book of Fate. It seemed to me that evening.

after, I could look back and smile.

By the time I had reached my destination, He was so polite, too, and so nice-looking. however, a little of my courage had departed me. I went into the store and asked for Mr. Emerson was shown at once into a small counting-room, and a gentleman rose to meet me with an air of polite attention. With a rapid glance I searched Lincoln, without even knowing his name, and his face. His expression was kind, and his counternance by no means destitute of refinement. In his eyes a look of habitual friendliness and real warmth of heart disputed the territory with the sagacious twinkle of the shrewd man of business.

He presently, after this, because the sagacious twinkle of the shrewd man of business.

ingly.

to have chiefly taught to their daughters, and they stood me in poor stead of showler knowledge. When I remember all his kindness, I rejoice that

From that day I gave up all employment for her; one duty of waiting on my mother. I guarded her; I read to her; I talked to her; I guarded her from every pang which love could ward off. I knew we had money enough to last us while she would be spared to me; farther than that I did not think or question.

The next day Mrs. Emerson called. She was a kind friendly woman—a worthy helpmeet for her husband. She took me to see about a boarding place. In a by-street, not very far from Mr. Emerson's store, a widow, poor but worthy, occupied part of a respectable house, and supported herself by plain sewing. Should be glad, Mrs. Emerson said, to take out her scanty income by reus while she would be spared to me; farther than that I did not think or question.

That summer, with all its pain and sorrow, was a blessed one. I went down with her into the night; but looking up out of its darkness, I caught glimpses of the eternal morning, fairer than any morning of earth which was to break for her there. From afar its glory shone, even on me. I almost saw the waving of the heavenly trees, the gleam of the heavenly waters—almost heard the eternal new song which the hundred and forty and four thousand are singing forever at the throne of God.

The through the said, to take out her scanty income by recrosing a pleasant boarder. We went to see Mrs. Niles, and I was much pleased with her quiet civil manners and the neatness of her humble home. It seemed to me in prospect like a dream of rest. Before I left I had engaged to reside with her for the winter. That week I effected the removal of all my possessions. There was space in Mrs. Nile's sitting-room for the book-case containing my father's library, and she seemed to take real pleasure in helping me to ornament the walls with the engravings I had bought. When we sat down to our toast and tea the apartment Late in October she left us. Was it death, or we sat down to our toast and tea the apartment was it translation?

when I left her in a grave at Greenwood and come back to the room where I could no longer see the glory of the strong angel's presence, but only remember the darkness of the shadow of his wing.

Now I would fain have sat down and indulged in the luxury of grief. But, as I said, the Future was stern and inexorable. She rose up and would have speech with me. Long enough, she said, had I forgotten the cares of this world. How much had I left now in that purse which had never the trials incident to learning a new business. My occupation was even more painful than I had supposed. My life had been hitherto very quiet and retired. Though not diffident, I had a instinctive shrinking from contact with strangers. However, I struggled with my distaste for putting myself forward. I conscient to have not been the trials incident to learning a new business. My occupation was even more painful than I had supposed. My life had been diffident, I had a instinctive shrinking from contact with strangers. However, I struggled with my distaste for putting myself forward. I conscient to the pursue of Fortune that pursue of Fortune the contact with strangers.

I might teach young children, but then I had no to see any beauty in the stern lineaments of his

provided for. The situation as saleswoman seemed, if I could obtain it, to promise well. I believe I scarcely thought of the improbability that choose for himself friends and amusements. I I should succeed in my application, with no ex-perience and no references. I satisfied myself whose love had made my life rich and desirable;

even to myself, how much difference this made mly and bright, after that night of storm, me-how often I thought of him, and how many rose the October sun. It shone as gladly as if there had been no trouble in all the world. It will shine so on your grave and mine; for nature has for her lost children no Rachel voice of lambas for her lost children no Rachel voice of lambas for her lost children has for her l

regular, and the mouth, my mother used to say, was none other than the absentee concerning

of person. I remembered this as I stood there, and thought, with an added sense of desolation, that no one cared for my looks now—I had no one left for whose sake I need try to be pretty.

And yet, despite my burden of sorrow, as I walked rapidly thrrugh the streets which led to Broadway, a hope or a wish stirred in my heart which was perhaps akin to desperation—a longing to live in this world, only to live: no matter such work I'm sure I don't see."

Mr. Lincoln took no notice of the question so gently insinuated. He addressed a few courteous and agreeable remarks to me, in which he did not allude to the circumstance of his ever having seen me before, and then took his departure. When he had reached the door, as if struck by a sudden recollection, he turned back—

I could accept joy or pain with equal fortitude, as only the accidents incipent to being, laying them up as memories at which, in the long Hereso much more than she could get at her She was turning over the linen as she talked with busy fingers, making calculations which l was too much absorbed to notice. I had him-ever be able to solve the mystery written

sagacious twinkle of the shrewd man of business.

Now that I had reached the Rubicon I felt a strange hesitation about crossing it.

"Are Emerson I believe?" I wild helf felter. range hesitation about crossing it.

"Ar. Emerson, I believe?" I said half falterneat and reliable seamstress; but when a second dozen of shirts succeeded the first, and these in turn were followed by other garments of various "Hamilton," I replied, answering his interrogation of inquiry. "I have called, sir, in reference to your advertisement for a saleswoman."
"For whom do you wish the situation?"
"For myself."

"I wave a value of the control of th A thousand exclamation points and notes of interrogation twinkled in his eyes. I suppose neither my attire nor my manner had prepared him for boarding-place, and was determined to make a

would bring forward his own—worth more than mine by as much as thorough knowledge and mental discipline are more valuable than mere tests and forling.

mental discipline are more valuable than mere taste and feeling.

As our acquaintance had progressed, I had gradually almost ceased to speculate concerning the sorrow whose profound and passionate impress had awakened my first interest in him. Indeed, I think the sign and seal of despair had been uplifted from his face. Looking back, I believe that the hours he spent with me did him good and not evil—that he was a happier and surely not a worse man for my influence.

Was it strange that my life once more put on the colors of hope—that flavor and tone and richness came back to it? I no longer repined at the disagreeableness of my daily task. Without my own knowledge or violition my feet had wandered to keep silence, and strive still to win your love; but, thank God, I was left open to no such tempte a ion. More than youngelf prized the stainless in the colors of hope—that flavor and tone and richness came back to it? I no longer repined at the disagreeableness of my daily task. Without my own knowledge or violition my feet had wandered to keep silence, and strive still to win your love; but, thank God, I was left open to no such tempte a ion. More than younself I prized the stainless in the color of your heart and life; dearer to me even to an my love was my unsullied integrity, by which only could I call myself your peer. I have told you all. Do you forgive me that I took for granted your love for me?"

I could not speak, but I reached across the table which stood between us and laid my hand in his. Then for a while we were both silent. He

disagreeableness of my daily task. Without my own knowledge or violition my feet had wandered to the very border of Love's ideal realm, and altered to the very border of Love's ideal realm. ready everything had begun to look brighter than again. I have shown you for this once all that is its wont, through the golden haze of that enchantin my heart. In return I have a right to make regardeverytuing had begun to look prignter than it is wont through the golden haze of that entends in an internal haze a right to make the intended of the second of the its wont, through the golden haze of that enchanted atmosphere. The spell which was woven round my life was more perfect than the devices of the old magicians. I had no room for discontent—no longer for the talking bird, the singing tree, or golden water; or, perhaps, I had found them all. I do not mean that I had admitted, as yet, even to my own consciousness, that my heart had gone out from me, as Noah's dove from the window of the ark, and like that, would return no largery. Gertrude. I have a right to make to make that in my heart. In return I have a right to make the total the total the total the total the total the t

not until long afterward that I learned his own words. It was briefly this : He had married when quite young a woman whom he thought he truly loved; by whom he believed himself beloved in return. She was beautiful; a brunette, full of fire, and pride; wayward, exacting and capricious. For a time her beauty had enslaved him her retulant huverers. beauty had enslaved him, her petulant humors would enlist for our short term of service he held him in thrall. After a while, however, her would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must lars a week.

Of course this occupation would be most unsuited to my previous habits of life, and uncongenial to my taste, but I could not afford to be thorrors of destitution. On the sum thus offered I could live. I had clothes enough to last me I could live. I had clothes enough to last me I could live. I had clothes enough to last me I could live. I had clothes enough to last me I could live. I was not seen things then.

I think what interested me was a certain despectation of which I detected the sum of the latter a while, however, her would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must exactions became wearisome. He was tired of playing the lover, coaxing and submitting by turns. He felt it was time that the quictness and happiness of a peaceful union should succeed to the suffering of others. He made some trifling and happiness of a peaceful union should succeed to the finatasics of a year long honey-moon. At this she rebelled. He found that her temper a good looking middle aged woman, this she rebelled. He found that her temper a good looking middle aged woman, a dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must exactions became wearisome. He was tired of playing the lover, coaxing and submitting by turns. He felt it was time that the quictness and happiness of a peaceful union should succeed to the fantasics of a year long honey-moon. At this she rebelled. He found that her temper a dressed in deep mourning, leading by the hand a would be allowed extra pay, and to do this he must exactions became wearisome. He was tired of buyon the ground early in the coactions became wearisome. He was tired of buyon the ground early in the coactions became wearisome. He was tired of buyon the ground early in the coactions exactions became wearisome. He was tired of buyon the ground early in the coactions exactions became wearisome. He was tired of buyon the ground early in the coactions exactions became wearisome. He was tired to be upon the ground early in the coactions well as her beauty was of the torrid zone. A sharp, sprightly looking boy, apparently about calm existence did not suit her. She cared little for the pleasures of the intellect, little for the quiet peace of domestic life. She would have husband had been killed by the rebels and all worship or war. He made this discovery just before the birth of his first child—his little boy. Louis in search of her sister, but not finding her,

This event had reawakened all his tenderness for and being destitute of money, she thought if she could procure a situation for her boy as a drumthe mother as well as the infant.

Katherine was very beautiful in her illness, and toward her child she seemed to develop a patient love which was a new phase of her character. No sooner had she regained her usual health, however, than the customary scenes of During the rehersal of her story the little felhealth, however, than the customary scenes of low kept his eyes intently fixed upon the counterparts. It might have been his fault more than hers. He had been carried captive by her beauty, and had striven eagerly for her hand, never pausing to consider whether her nature was really fitted to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his to wish a specific to the fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy, and when she was his fidned to make him happy. wife, he had expected in her traits of character with a smile, 'Well, well, sergeant, which she never had possessed. In short, they which she never had possessed. In short, they had both mistaken for love a thoughtless youthful passion, which had presently consumed itself.

For three years after his boy's birth things had ered, good-natured fellow from the Dubuque

gone on thus—there had been tempests of wrath fierce as a tropic storm, long-continued estrangements and now and then an interlude of reconciliation, a gust of fondness. By this time his little girl was born, and after that there were no little girl was born, and after that there were no alimnes, even so brief of sunshine. For his children's sake he strove for still another year to remain under the same roof with her, but a time came when this was no longer possible. Mutual recriminations had again and again goaded them almost to madness, until both became convinced that the only relief was in several when the slight man goard when the slight man

goaded them almost to madness, until both became convinced that the only relief was in separation. They parted in anger, without one word on either side of relenting or forgiveness. Four years had passed since that day, but he had not seen the faces of wife or children.

When he had proceeded thus far in his narration he paused, and sat for a few moments looking into the fire. I would fain have broken the silence with at least a sentence of sympathy, to let him know that I understood him—that I had not listened to him unmoved—but I could not If he is not killed'—here her maternal feelings. not listened to him unmoved—but I could not If he is not killed'—here her maternal not listened to him unmoved—but I could not speak then. The time would come, no doubt, when I could forget my own anguish in my sympathy for his; but I believe the first impulse of every human heart—at least every woman's—in any hour of deathly agony, is selfish. With the poisoned arrow yet rankling in my own heart, how could I calmly strive to soothe in his a wound which had already begun to cicatrize!

wound which had already begun to cicatrize!

At length he spoke again.

First out of camp, our drum and fife playing 'The girl I left behind me.' Eddie, as we called At length he spoke again.
"I do not hate Katherine. God knows, Gerhim, soon became a great favorite with all the trude, that I pity her as fervently as I do myself. men in the company. When any of the boys had Nay, more; for she is a woman, and to a woman returned from a horticultural excursion, Eddie's Nay, more; for she is a woman, and to a woman it is doubly terrible to know that she must live share of the peaches and melons were first apportioned out. During our heavy and fatiguing married some one else, whom she could have made happy, with whom she could have been happy herself. Now her life must be like mine, desplete?'

"She has her children," I found voice to say. "Yes, the children!" His face kindled. "They must be a great comfort now. Andrew is eight, where Lyon fell, I was detailed for guard duty. must be a great comfort now. Andrew is eight, and his little sister three years younger. You don't know, Gertrude, how I have longed to see those children. I dream about them nights. I hear their baby words, and feel the clinging hold of little fingers, and then I wake to remember that perchance they do not even know that their father lives to pray for them. But, Gertrude, their love would not be enough to fill up the their love would not be enough to fill up the ravine; for a few minutes it was silent, and then ravine I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you, and more than ever have I pitting I knew you. ied Katherine in her lonely, blighted youth.

"All this time, Gertrude, I had no thought of Our drammer

obtruding upon you. I had no right. To a man of honor his vows are as sacred in the unteld I was about to desert my post to go to his aswretchedness of an uncongenial marriage as if happiness had made it impossible to have a wan-guard approaching with two men. We all listendering wish. I belief myself incapable of breaking mine, even in thought. There was no reasonable ground on which the law could give me assistance. The officer hesitated, saying that the freedom. The release which is granted to crime orders were to march in twenty minutes. I promis denied to misery. Even were it otherwise, I ised to be back in that time, when he consented. should not have sought it. I had always a horror of divorce, and not for worlds would I have thick under-growth, and upon reaching the valentailed its disgraceful publicity upon my chil-

the habit of coming to see us quite regularly, le was bonely, he said, at his hoise, and it was so pleasant to come where he could feel at home a pleasant to come where he could feel at home intrusive or in the way, we must give him a hint.

In an early stage of our acquaintance he had drawn from me, in the most delicate manner, the history of my past life. I hardly know home turns that I loved you with all the attempts of my nearly stage of our acquaintance of the history of my past life. I hardly know home myself. Had this been all, that I was beguiled out of my reserve—chickly, perhaps, by his appreciation of my favore—chickly, perhaps, by his appreciation of my favore my history of my past life. I have not all the converted the history have books, and his warmly expressed admiration of the engravings which had been my father's pride. I was beguiled out of my reserve—chickly, perhaps, by his appreciation of my favore my form of the engravings which had been my father's pride. I was beguiled out of my reserve—chickly, perhaps, by his appreciation of my favore my form of my favore favore my form of my favore my form of my favore favore my form of my favore my favore my form of my favore favore my form of my favore my fa to test my character. He had a marvelous way now. Forgive me, Gertrude. I know that the speaking to you as man does not often speak to spea cavalry coming down the ravine, and in a mo-ment a scout of the enemy was upon us, and I ment a scout of the enemy was upon the was taken a prisoner. I requested the officer to take Eddie up in front of him; he did so, carry-take Eddie up in front of him; he did so take Eddie up in front of him; he did so take Eddie up in front of him; he did so take Eddie we reached the camp of the enemy, the little fellow was dead. It is now about two weeks since

we reached the camp of the enemy, the little fellow was dead. It is now about two weeks since I made my escape from McCulloch's grasp."

ENNEDY'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

THE attention of the Public is called to this most excellent of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the aches and pains that flesh is heir to.

**Rheumatisim* is caused by a stagnation of the fluids, arising from checked perspiration—is cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Neuralgia—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by an over-extension and a sudden reaction of the muscle—cured by a few bottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Prains are caused by a whottles of Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Prains are caused by a sudden pressure of the fiesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Bruises are caused by a sudden pressure of the fiesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

Sprains are caused by a sudden pressure of the fiesh and smashing of the tissues—is instantly relieved by Kennedy's Rheumatic Liniment.

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Sprains are caused by a sudden pressure of the fiesh and smashing of the ti

around the room.

I explained the cause of Mrs. Nile's absence.
A look not so much of gladness as of relic crossed his face. He sat down with an air of resolve and deliberation.

"It is fortunate that I came. I have been wanting to see you alone for a long time, and I intended to night to have arranged such a meeting. But Fate or Providene secems to have managed it for me. I must tell you the whole truth, Gertrade—a truth neither pleasant to tell nor to hear. You must know just how I am situated, and then you shall decide whether I can see you any more."

A she spoke the room seemed to grow very evel and and dark. Struggling with the gloom, ny yeves could only see his face, and on it sat more than the old despair. I felt a shuddering presentiment. The trouble which was coming night me seemed already to chill my forchead with its tyouch. I folded my hands and nerved myself to itset. Louse gives a content of the conveyed to the hospital, and on the conveyed to the hospital, and on the came words. It was briefly this:

I cannot repeat the story which he told me in his own words. It was briefly this:

I cannot repeat the story which he told me in his own words. It was briefly this:

I content the came of my limit to think. He should meet again for one week—then he should know. He must give me time to think. He obeyed me. He only he authorized to accept of said deficts to the person making the same of the Blones.

He had married whose the most place and Exfoliation of the Bones.

Schirrand Exfoliation to this, Court of Probate and Exfoliation to the second Monday of January, 1506.

On the petition, with the order thereon, there were a seed to meet a single complaints have resident from the use of the argued in the story with the order thereon, there were a seed to the second Monday of February tends of February the second Monday of February tends of February the second Monday of February tends the second Monday of February tends of February tends of the second Monday of February tends of February tends of the second

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at ACCISTA, on the second Monday of January, 1862.
On the petition aforesaid, Ondered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

ATTEST: J. BERTON, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

ATTEST: J. BERTON, Register.

ENNEBEC SS...At a Court of Probate, held of the Country.

Sold by C. F. Potter, Augusta W. L. Alder & Co., Bargor; W. F. Phillers, Portland; W. O. Poor, Beifast, and all drugglists and mer-hants in the country. the camp and brought before our captain, who

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Regis

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

KENNEBEC SS....At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, vicitin and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

THOMAS W. McLAUGHLIN, Guardian of Olivet. Purbush, of China, in said County, minors, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Orderen, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.
A true copy. Attest J. Burton, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate held At Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1862.

RACHEL RAIRDEN, widow of David S. Rairden, late of Pittston, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any they have, why the present of said deceasing the said of the H. K. BAKER, Judge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly PHILIP REYNOLDS, late of SIDNEY.

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to Jan. 13, 1862.

Jan. 13, 1862.

6° MARTIN L. REYNOLDS.

Wm. Dyer, There is a proper of the control of NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of SYBIL LIVERMORE, late of VASSALBOROUGH,

in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertak en that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Jan. 13, 1861.

6* TIMOTHY ROWELL.

THE PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO.

GIVE notice that they are manufacturers of Kerosene Oil and proprietors of the trade mark of that name, and whereas it has come to their knowledge that other persons, either fraudulently or through ignorance, are selling in the market, under that name, common Coal Oils of dark color, offensive smell and poor quality for burning and lubricating, and Kerosene Oils adulterated with Camphene, Burning Fluid, Coal Tar and Rosin Naphas, and other delectrious substances, to the damage of both ourselves and the consumers. The present is to caution our customers and consumers generally against said imposition and we would request that when doubt exists in regard to having obtained the pure Kerosene Oil, that samples be submitted to us for examination, and proof furnished that the proper legal measures may be taken to protect us in our just rights.

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G. S. Dinsmore, Dixmonl.
G. S. Dinsmore, Dixmonl.
Go. S. Dinsmore, Dixmonl.
Go. A. Pitcher, Esq. Belfast.

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John S. Trite, Salisbury.
James M. Stevens, Harvey.
W. F. Bonnell, Gage Town,
John Hea, Jr. Pricow William.
John Wallace, Hillsboro'.
Co. S. Ayer, Litchfield Corner.
Co. D. Ingham, Farmington.

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Jo tained the pure Kerosene Oil, that samples be submitted to us for examination, and proof furnished that the proper legal measures may be taken to protect us in our just rights.

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DR. BELL,

fording streams.

Operating Surgeon, HOMCEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, AUGUSTA. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M

GENUINE CEPHALIC PILLS

In two weeks we were domesticated in our new place of abole. At first the entire change, the place of abole. At first the entire change, the proposal I made streamous efficits to find an occupation that I could pursue at home. I did not think of teaching, that frequent resource of the early manner of the early manner. I feared I had neither the patience nor the treat to be successful in that employments, besides, I possessed no accomplishing for utterrance. My last hope for could go be a seed to be an occupation of any developed in that could pursue at home. I feared I had neither the patience nor the treat to be successful in that employments, besides, I possessed no accomplishing for the patience nor the treat to be successful in that could play man frequence of the patience of the patience nor the treat to be successful in that employments, besides, I possessed no accomplishing for utterrance. My last hope for could go the patience of the pa

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck

LOOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burtos. Register.

KENNEBEC SS.... At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the account Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

MARY JANE FISHER, Administrative on the estate of George Fisher, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordert first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordert first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordert first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordert first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordert first account of Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of February next, and show cause, if any, why they same should not be allowed.

II. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

ENNEBEC SS.... At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of January, A. D. 1862.

THOMAS W. McLAUGHLIN, Guardian of Quyst T. Frances.

THOMAS W. McLAUGHLIN, Guardian of Quyst T. Frances.

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EZEKIEL HOI Our Home, our Country How much Cold

Maine

VOL. XXX

It has been a question degree of cold will seeds lose their vitality? This ed, is rather indefinite. Now seeds will probably cold, if they are kept dry will if moist or wet at th plied. The following expe exchange, which proves the ditions many seeds will

Prof. Wartmann of Ge tried nine varieties of seed of tropical plants. They rically sealed tubes, and severe as snow could pro fifteen days in a mixture were plunged in a bath of ed extremely cold by art 5th of April they were all the open air. They all which had undergone the duced plants as robust as been submitted to the test.

How would it be if those their full of moisture? them, on freezing, have separated the particles of the disorganization occ keep it solid all winter, is great a cold they endure i Besides, in such cases, they ually, and there is probably membranes or separation each other.

Had the Professor put h water, and after they had them to the degree of cold the result, he would have ment much more valuable

We need a series of exper order to know more correct to start early in the spri known or not thoroughly

planting of the others.

into the House of Repres which at "one fell swoop" ish all legislative support as the agricultural and educa State. As comprehensively "the act proposes to abolish ture, and its office of Secre the appropriations to Count ties; to abolish "Normal S of Superintendent of Comu pend, for the present, the " the State, and the office Agent," and to divert the H into the Treasury of the S an annual saving to the Trea 000 by this means, without to those interest at the roots so ruthlessly to lay the axe of reform." We very much mistake the

of the Legislaturei f it can h tence of economy, however overturn the wise and liberal ed so much to the intelligence of the people of Maine. A indignant remonstrance will ers and working men of the friends of education everyw sumation of such a vandal demand a rigid economy is the government, and they w est and legitimate moveme but the entire destruction of constitute the basis of our prosperity they will not sub Androscoggin Agric

We learn from the Lew meeting of the members of Sprague in the chair. The

Fair to be patriotic enough miums drawn to the benefit lieve it from its present em! Remarks were made by M were made om the motion b C. Keyes, and others. Aft

Resolved, That, considering dition of business in general embarrassed state of the Cou ask of the several contribut

cold-under certain circum

Now this experiment that whenever seeds are pl well protected from moists necessarily thaw gradually in the ground where they other beyond the power of many seeds, when in the g vegetating power under a at any rate cold sufficient to

or gardener.

what seeds may be safely se sure to germinate in the spi would not be sufficient, but so as to know all the condi sure success. We know the hangs in the trace in the co some pretty severe cold du when planted in the spri while that same corn if it the fall and perhaps underg cold, would have never com all of us seen chance potat the field at digging time, co But the experiment of plan fall has never been attended favorable results as to warr tice. The conditions which potato through the winter a

Mr. Blake, a lawyer of B

in that town on the 1st i ing resolution :

Holland, C. Keyes and other resolve on the table. Moved to instruct the Trustees to from each town to be called tee to use their best endeav and Fair interesting and